a deſſert, wines, &c. ſhould be provided, for which his Majeſty is to allow 7000l. a-year out of his privy purſe.

London, Nov 7. At a late general meeting of the Society for the ſupport and encouragement of Sunday ſchools, held in London, the committee reported, among other things, that the number of ſchools which have been benefited by this inſtitution is 905, containing about 55,000 ſcholars, who have been ſupplied with 70,304 ſpelling-books, 21,607 Teſtaments, and 4875 Bibles.

Portſmouth, Nov. 26. This afternoon ſailed from St Helens the following ſhips, under the command of Sir John Jervis.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Boyne, -	98	{ Admiral Jervis. Captain Otway
Vengeance, -	74	Thompſon.
Veteran, -	64	Nugent.
Ulyſſes, -	44	Morice.
Woolwich,	44	Parker.
Quebec, -	32	Rogers.
Roſe, -	28	Riou
Dromedary, -	24	Tatham.
Inſpector, -	16	Bryer.
Veſuvius Bomb,	8	Grey.

with about 12 or 14 ſail of tranſports with troops, under convoy, for the Weſt Indies.

On Dec. 4. the ſociety for encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, adjudged their gold medal to Capt. William Bligh, of his Majeſty's ſhip Providence, being the premium offered to the perſon who ſhould firſt convey from the iſlands in the South Sea, to the iſlands in the Weſt Indies ſubject to Great Britain, the bread fruit tree. This valuable tree will now probably be ſecured to the inhabitants of the Weſt Indies, Capt Bligh having left at St Vincent's and Jamaica no fewer than 680 plants, in a healthy and growing ſtate.

On Dec. 10. In the high court of Admiralty, Sir James Marriott pronounced the following provifional decree relative to the rich Spaniſh ſhip the St Jago.—That the St Jago ſhall be reſtored to his Catholic Majeſty, and the Spaniſh ſubjects, the claimants; and that one eighth of the true value (the expences of the proceedings on both ſides being firſt deducted from the general maſs) ſhall be paid for ſalvage; provided that within ſix months it ſhall be declared by his Catholic Majeſty, by ſome public act, that ſhips and cargoes, being the property of Britiſh ſubjects, which have been or ſhall be recaptured by the ſhips of war of his Catholic Majeſty, or Spaniſh privateers, ſhall be reſtored to his Majeſty and to Britiſh ſubjects their proprietors, in like manner: otherwiſe the ſaid ſhip and cargo are condemned as good and lawful prize to the captors.

In the month of December an order was iſſued from the admiralty, for ſeizing all French produce in American ſhips bound to any port in Europe; and alſo all American produce bound from the American ſtates to any of the French Weſt-India iſlands; but it was ſoon after recalled.

His Majeſty in council has been pleaſed to iſſue an order, permitting a commercial intercourſe between the Britiſh dominions and the iſland of St Domingo.

The following is a comparative ſtate of the duties paid for newſpaper ſtamps for the years 1792 and 1793.

From	To	*No of Stamps.*	*Value.*
Aug. 1791,	Aug. 1792,	14,219,760,	L. 118,498
Aug. 1792,	Aug. 1793,	17,073,621,	142,280
Increaſe in 1793,		2,853,861,	L. 23,782

SCOTLAND.

The following letters have been received by the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

From the Duke of York.

MY LORD, *Tournay, Dec.* 3.

I take the earlieſt opportunity in my power of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter of Nov. 8. and of returning my ſincere thanks, as well as thoſe of the troops I have the honour to command, for your very liberal preſent of 5000 flannel waiſtcoats and a bale of ſocks. The information of this, as well as of the ſeveral other ſubſcriptions ſet on foot in Great Britain for the relief and comfort of the ſoldiers, has been received by them with every ſentiment of gratitude.

They have conducted themſelves in all the trials of the campaign with patience and with courage; and I flatter myſelf, they will never prove unworthy of the generoſity of their countrymen.

I am, my Lord, yours,

FREDERICK.

From Gen. Stewart.

MY LORD, *Oſtend, Dec.* 1.

On the 29th ult. the Osnaburgh revenue cutter, commanded by Capt. Campbell, came into this port; and he delivered to me your Lordſhip's letter, purporting

porting his having in charge upwards of 5000 flannel waiſtcoats, and a bale of foot-ſocks for the Britiſh troops ſerving on the continent.

I have directed that the packages ſhall be placed in a ſecure ſtore, until his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's pleaſure is communicated reſpecting them, to whom your Lordſhip's letter on the ſubject is forwarded.

It may be a ſatisfaction to your Lordſhip, and the benevolent ſubſcribers of the city of Edinburgh, to know that you are foremoſt in the diſtribution of theſe articles, whereof ſuch generous ſupply is preparing for the army by voluntary contribution throughout their country; and which will not only be gratefully accepted by them as comfortable preſervatives of health, but as a flattering mark that their exertions in their duty are approved.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. STEWART, Maj.-Gen.
Commanding at Oſtend.

A ſociety was lately eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh for the relief of the indigent blind. The houſe for the reception of that unfortunate claſs of people was opened on the 23d of September; and as many have been admitted as the preſent ſtate of the funds will allow. The great object of the ſociety, is not only to aid indigence, but to promote induſtry, and to make thoſe uſeful members of ſociety who were formerly a burden to it.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for December.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	18	22	40
Weſt-kirk, -	28	26	54
Canongate, -	11	14	25
Calton, - -	18	22	40
Total,	75	84	159

Age.			Diſeaſes, &c.	N°
Under	2	47	Aged — — —	19
Between	2 & 5	18	Aſthma — — —	2
	5 & 10	6	Bowelhive — —	13
	10 & 20	4	Childbed — —	3
	20 & 30	10	Chincough — —	5
	30 & 40	14	Conſumption —	40
	40 & 50	11	Cramp — — —	1
	50 & 60	17	Croop — — —	3
	60 & 70	13	Dropſy — — —	1
	70 & 80	14	Fever — —	16
	80 & 90	4	Gravel — — —	1
	90 & 100	1	Killed — — —	1
		159	Meaſles — —	1
			Palſy — — —	2
Increaſed 25			Scalded — — —	1
			Smallpox — —	29
			Stillborn — — —	5
			Suddenly — — —	2
			Teething — —	12
			Water in head — —	2

The NEW FRENCH CALENDAR, for the preſent Year, commencing September 22.

	Names of months.	*Engliſh.*		*Term.*	*Duration.*
Autumn.	Vindemaire,	Vintage month,	from	Sept. 22. to Oct. 21.	30 days.
	Brumaire,	Fog month,	——	Oct. 22. to Nov. 20.	30
	Frumaire,	Sleet month,	——	Nov. 21. to Dec. 20.	30
Winter.	Nivos,	Snow month,	——	Dec. 21. to Jan. 19.	30
	Pluvios,	Rain month,	——	Jan. 20. to Feb. 18.	30
	Ventos,	Wind month,	——	Feb. 19. to March 20.	30
Spring.	Germinal,	Sprouts month,	——	March 21. to April 19.	30
	Floreal,	Flowers month,	——	April 20. to May 19.	30
	Priaireal,	Paſture month,	——	May 20. to June 18.	30
Summer.	Meſſidor,	Harveſt month,	——	June 19. to July 18.	30
	Fervidor,	Hot month,	——	July 19. to Aug. 17.	30
	Fructidor,	Fruit month,	——	Aug. 18. to Sept. 16.	30

Sans Culotides, as Feaſts dedicated to

Les Vertus,	The Virtues,	Sept. 17.	- -	1
Le Génie,	Genius,	Sept. 18.	- -	1
Le Travail,	Labour,	Sept. 19.	- -	1
L'Opinion,	Opinion,	Sept. 20.	- -	1
Les Recompenſes,	Rewards,	Sept. 21.	- -	1
				365

The intercalary day of every fourth year is to be called *La Sans Culotide*; on which there is to be a national renovation of their oath, "To live free or die." The month is divided into three decades, the days of which are called, from the Latin numerals,

1. *Primidi.* 2. *Duodi.* 3. *Tridi.* 4. *Quartidi.* 5. *Quintidi.* 6. *Sextidi.* 7. *Septidi.* 8. *Octidi.* 9. *Nonidi.* 10. *Decadi*, which is to be the day of reſt.

Accounts

Account of E. W. MONTAGUE, *concluded.* [p. 581]

FRom Abbe Winkelman's Letters, dated in the ſame year 1765, we learn an anecdote of Mr Montague, not calculated to eraze any unfavourable opinion which may have been entertained of him. "At Alexandria," ſays the Abbe, "he (Montague) got acquainted with the Daniſh conſul, who had a very handſome wife. Under various pretences he engaged the huſband to go to Holland; ſome time after he ſhewed a feigned letter, mentioning the conſul's death, and married his wife, whom he now carries with him into Syria. Not long after the Daniſh reſident at Conſtantinople received from the Texel advice of the ſuppoſed dead conſul, ſo that Montague is not ſafe in any of the Grand Seignior's dominions."

On the 13th March 1766, his relation of the journey from Cairo, in Egypt, to the Written Mountains in the deſerts of Sinai, in a letter dated from Piſa, December 2. 1765, was read before the Royal Society. He was then about to return to the Eaſt, and in 1768 it was ſaid in the public papers that he had been received with uncommon reſpect at Conſtantinople, after paſſing through Salonica, and viewing the iſlands in the Archipelago. In the beginning of the year 1773 he was at Roſetto, in Egypt, which he quitted in June, and was at the Lazaretto off Leghorn in the ſame month. From thence he went to Venice, where he ſtayed above two years, during which time he was viſited by Dr Moore, whoſe account, in his View of Society and Manners in Italy, is too curious to be omitted. It is as follows:

"Hearing that Mr Montague reſided at Venice, the Duke of Hamilton has had the curioſity to wait on that extraordinary man. He met his Grace at the ſtair-head, and led us through ſome apartments furniſhed in the Venetian manner, into an inner room, in quite a different ſtyle. There were no chairs; but he deſired us to ſeat ourſelves on a ſopha, whilſt he placed himſelf on a cuſhion on the floor, with his legs croſſed in the Turkiſh faſhion. A young black ſlave ſat by him, and a venerable old man, with a long beard, ſerved us with coffee.

"After this collation ſome aromatic gums were brought and burnt in a little ſilver veſſel. Mr Montague held his noſe over the ſteam for ſome minutes, and ſnuffed up the perfume with peculiar ſatisfaction; he afterwards endeavoured to collect the ſmoke with his hands, ſpreading and rubbing it carefully along his beard, which hung in hoary ringlets to his girdle. This manner of perfuming the beard ſeems more cleanly, and rather an improvement upon that uſed by the Jews in ancient times, as deſcribed in the Pſalms tranſlated by Sternhold and Hopkins:

"'Tis like the precious ointment that
"Was pour'd on Aaron's head,
"Which from the beard down to the
"ſkirts
Of his rich garments ſpread."

Or, as the Scotch tranſlation has it,

"Like precious ointment on the head,
"That down the beard did flow,
"Even Aaron's beard, and to the ſkirts
"Did of his garment go."

"Which of theſe verſions is preferable, I leave to the critics in Hebrew and Engliſh poeſy to determine. I hope, for the ſake of David's reputation as a poet, that neither have retained all the ſpirit of the original. We had a great deal of converſation with this venerable-looking perſon, who is to the laſt degree acute, communicative, and entertaining, and in whoſe diſcourſe and manners are blended the vivacity of a Frenchman with the gravity of a Turk. We found him, however, wonderfully prejudiced in favour of the Turkiſh characters and manners, which he thinks infinitely preferable to the European, or thoſe of any other nation.

"He deſcribes the Turks in general as a people of great ſenſe and integrity, the moſt hoſpitable, generous, and the happieſt of mankind. He talks of returning as ſoon as poſſible to Egypt, which he paints as a perfect paradiſe, and thinks, that had it not been otherwiſe ordered, for wiſe purpoſes, of which it does not become us to judge, the Children of Iſrael would certainly have choſen to remain where they were, and have endeavoured to drive the Egyptians to the land of Canaan.

"Though Mr Montague hardly ever ſtirs abroad, he returned the Duke's viſit; and as we were not provided with cuſhions, he ſat while he ſtaid upon a ſopha, with his legs under him, as he had done at his own houſe. This poſ-

ture, by a long habit, is now become the moſt agreeable to him, and he inſiſts on its being by far the moſt natural and convenient; but, indeed, he ſeems to cheriſh the ſame opinion with regard to all the cuſtoms which prevail among the Turks. I could not help mentioning one which I ſuſpected would be thought both unnatural and inconvenient by at leaſt one half of the human race, that of the men being allowed to engroſs as many women as they can maintain, and confining them to the moſt inſipid of all lives, within their harems. "No doubt," replied he, "the women are all enemies to polygamy and concubinage; and there is reaſon to imagine that this averſion of theirs, joined to the great influence they have in all Chriſtian countries, has prevented Mahometaniſm from making any progreſs in Europe. The Turkiſh men, on the other hand," continued he, "have an averſion to Chriſtianity, equal to that which the Chriſtian women have to the religion of Mahomet. Auricular confeſſion is perfectly horrible to their imagination;—no Turk of any delicacy would ever allow his wife, particularly if he had but one, to hold private conference with a man, on any pretext whatever."

"I took notice, that this averſion to auricular confeſſion could not be a reaſon for the Turk's diſlike to the Proteſtant religion. "That is true," ſaid he; "but you have other tenets in common with the Catholics, which renders your religion as odious as theirs. You forbid polygamy and concubinage, which in the eyes of the Turks, who obey the dictates of the religion they embrace, is conſidered as an intolerable hardſhip. Beſides, the idea which your religion gives of heaven is by no means to their taſte.—If they believed your account, they would think it the moſt tireſome and comfortleſs place in the univerſe, and not one Turk among a thouſand would go to the Chriſtian heaven if he had it in his choice. Laſtly, the Chriſtian religion conſiders women as creatures upon a level with men, and equally entitled to every enjoyment both here and hereafter. When the Turks are told this," added he, "they are not ſurpriſed at being informed alſo, that women, in general, are better Chriſtians than men; but they are perfectly aſtoniſhed that an opinion, which they think ſo contrary to common ſenſe, ſhould ſubſiſt among the rational, that is to ſay, the male part of Chriſtians. It is impoſſible," added Mr Montague, "to drive it out of the head of a Muſſulman, that women are creatures of a ſubordinate ſpecies, created merely to comfort and amuſe men during their journey through this vain world, but by no means worthy of accompanying believers to paradiſe, where females of a nature far ſuperior to women wait with impatience to receive all pious Muſſulmen into their arms."

"It is needleſs to relate to you any more of our converſation. A lady to whom I was giving an account of it the day on which it happened, could with difficulty allow me to proceed thus far in my narrative, but interrupting me with impatience, ſhe ſaid, ſhe was ſurpriſed I could repeat all the nonſenſical, impious maxims of thoſe odious Mahometans; and ſhe thought Mr Montague ſhould be ſent back to Egypt, with his long beard, and not be allowed to propagate opinions, the bare mention of which, however reaſonable they might appear to Turks, ought not to be tolerated in any Chriſtian land."

From an extract of a letter to him, dated Sept. 25. 1775, we find he was then meditating a voyage to Mecca and Medina; but in the execution of this ſcheme he was prevented by his death, which happened ſome time early in the year 1776.

It has been ſaid by the newſpaper-writer already quoted, that in his paſſage from Marſeilles to England he was choaked with the bone of a fig-bird; but this may be doubted, as it ſeems certain that he had no intention of returning home; and from Mrs Piozzi's "Travels" it may be conjectured that he died in Italy. That Lady, in her obſervations in a journey through Italy, ſpeaking of Mr Montague's mother, ſays,

"Surely ſhe had then preſent to her warm imagination a favourite Caſſino in the Piazza St Marco. That her learned and highly-accompliſhed ſon imbibed her taſte and talents for ſenſual delights, has been long known in England; it is not ſo, perhaps, that there is a ſhowy monument erected to his memory at Padua, ſetting forth his variety and compaſs of knowledge, in a long Latin inſcription. The good old monk who ſhewed it me ſeemed generouſly and reaſonably ſhocked, that ſuch a man

ſhould

ſhould at laſt expire with ſomewhat more firm perſuaſions of the truth of the Mahometan religion than any other; but that he doubted greatly of all, and had not for many years profeſſed himſelf a Chriſtian of any ſect or denomination whatever.

So have I ſeen ſome youth ſet out,
Half Proteſtant, half Papiſt;
And wand'ring long the world about,
Some new religion to find out,
Turn Infidel or Atheiſt."

By his will, made at Venice 28th Nov. 1775, and proved in London 6th Auguſt 1776, he appointed Lord Sandwich and Robert Palmer, Eſq; his executors, directing them, out of his eſtates in Leiceſterſhire and Yorkſhire, to raiſe money ſufficient to purchaſe an annuity of 400 l. for the ſupport of his reputed ſon Fortunatus, otherwiſe Maſſoud, a black, as he deſcribes him, then living with him, of the age of 13 years, and whoſe education he directs ſhall be in ſome country place in England, where he ſhould be taught arithmetic, and to write Engliſh. He forbids his being taught Latin or Greek, or his reſiding in London, or either of the Univerſities of Oxford or Cambridge. He alſo provides for his ſon, Edward Wortley Montague, then in the Eaſt Indies, and gives a legacy to his daughter Mary, then a nun in the Convent of the Urſulines at Rome. His books and manuſcripts (except thoſe in Turkiſh and Arabick, which he bequeathed to Fortunatus) he diſpoſed of to his ſon Edward *, and from the legacies which he bequeathed appears to have been in affluent, or at leaſt in good circumſtances.

The following anecdotes are tranſlated from "Memorial d'un Mondain. Par Count Maximilian de Lamberg."

In a letter which Mr Montague wrote to Mr Laine, of Florence, is this paſſage:

"I have been making ſome trials, that have not a little contributed to the improvement of my organic ſyſtem. I have converſed with the nobles in Germany, and ſerved my apprenticeſhip in the ſcience of horſemanſhip at their country-ſeats. I have been a labourer in the fields of Switzerland and Holland, and have not diſdained the humble profeſſions of poſtilion and ploughman—I aſſumed at Paris the ridiculous character of a *petit maitre*—I was an abbe at Rome—I put on, at Hamburgh, the Lutheran ruff, and, with a triple chin and a formal countenance, I dealt about me the word of God, ſo as to excite the envy of the clergy—I acted ſucceſſively all the parts that Fielding has deſcribed in his Julian—My fate was ſimilar to that of a guinea, which at one time is in the hands of a Queen, and at another is in the fob of a greaſy Iſraelite."

"From the Proteſtant religion Mr Montague," ſays Count Lamberg, "went over to the faith of Rome, and from thence deſerted to the moſt rigorous obſervation and profeſſion of Mahometaniſm. He uſed always to ſeal his letters with three Arabian ſignets, which had ſentences of the Koran engraven on them." Count Lamberg, who ſaw Mr Montague at Venice, deſcribes his manner of living there in the following terms:

"He riſes before the ſun, ſays his prayers, and performs his ablutions and lazzis according to the Mahometan ritual. An hour after he awakes his pupil, a filthy emigrant of the parched Abyſſinia, whom he brought with him from Roſetto (in Egypt) †. He inſtructs this dirty negro with all the care and preciſion of a philoſopher, both by precept and example: he lays before him the ſtrongeſt proofs (as they appear to him) of the religion he teaches him, and he catechizes him in the Arabian language. The Moor liſtens to him with the moſt ſtriking marks of a profound and reſpectful attention all the time that is employed in theſe leſſons. That he may not omit any particular in the moſt rigorous obſervance of the Mahometan rites, Mr

* This young gentleman did not long ſurvive his father. By his will, dated Nov. 25. 1777, made at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to England, amongſt other legacies, he gave to John Engliſh Dolben, Eſq; ſon of Sir William Dolben, Bt, of Findon, Northamptonſhire, all his books and manuſcripts left him by his father; "and I requeſt," he adds, he will publiſh ſuch of the latter as he may chuſe, and give the profits that may ariſe to and for the ſole uſe and benefit of Mrs Ann Burgeſs, formerly of Great Smith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, as a ſmall acknowledgement for the more than motherly tenderneſs with which ſhe treated me during the ten years I was in her houſe whilſt at Weſtminſter ſchool." It is to be lamented that the bequeſt never took effect, no ſuch publication having appeared.

† The perſon here ſpoken of in theſe diſreſpectful terms, was certainly no other than Mr Montague's ſon Fortunatus.

Montague dines at a low table, ſitting croſs-legged on a ſopha, while the Moor, on a cuſhion ſtill lower, ſits gaping with avidity for his maſter's leavings. It is this negro who ſupports the white mantle that makes a part of the Turkiſh garb of his maſter, who is always preceded, even at noon-day, by two gondoliers with lighted torches in their hands.—The ordinary place of his reſidence is at Roſetto, where his wife lives, who is the daughter of an inn-keeper at Leghorn, and whom he has forced to embrace the Mahometan religion. His income amounts to about 6000 piaſtres, which are remitted to him from London by his ſiſter, Lady Bute, and 4000 from the Sublime Porte *. During the moſt intenſe cold he performs his religious ablutions in cold water, rubbing, at the ſame time, his body with ſand from the thighs to the feet: his negro alſo pours freſh water on his head, and combs his beard, and he alſo pours cold water on the head of his negro. To finiſh this religious ceremony, he reſumes his pipe, turns towards the eaſt, mutters ſome prayers, walks afterwards for half an hour, and drinks his coffee."—*O miſeræ hominum mentes!*"

Count Lamberg, in the ſame work, mentions a faculty belonging to Mr Montague, which appears ſo extraordinary that we ſhall give it in his own words: "Mr Montague has arrived at the art of judging infallibly of a perſon's country by his writing, though he writes in a language he knows nothing of. He told Mr Scaccerni, at Ferrara, who received ſome letters from Spain in his company, that that which he held in his hand, ſtill unſealed, came from an Eunuch. In fact, Farinelli had ſent him a violin, which had been played upon before the King. I cannot tell what this ſecret is, which is not one of the exact ſciences.

"If Don Pernetti, in his "Leſſons upon Phyſiognominies," had conſulted me when he compoſed his eighth, I could have ſupplied ſome omiſſions, which would have thrown, perhaps, ſome light upon his ſubject, which he has but ſlightly ſkimmed over. This ſcience, with which Mr Montague is ſo well acquainted, is the Idengraphie of the ancients, which Apollonius Tyanæus knew, no doubt, when he ſaid to Iarchas, who addreſſed him in Greek, that in the writing which he preſented him, ſealed up, the delta was wanting (Apoll. Tyan. t. 3. chap. 16.).—Proſper Aldoriſi publiſhed at Rome, in 1689, an accurate treatiſe upon this wonderful art, rather as a perſon convinced of its truth, than diſcuſſing it as a philoſopher. This Idengraphie, according to him, is the art of gueſſing by the hand writing of a perſon, the ſituation and diſpoſition he was in at the time of writing. Gaſpar Schott ſpeaks of it with certainty; "Idengraphie," ſays he, "is rejected only by the ignorant."

"When we reflect that there are ſome times when we write in a hurry, others when inconſiſtently, heavily, legibly, &c. it muſt be allowed that this knack, if looked upon as trifling, is yet of ſome advantage, according to the uſe it is made of: it is a ſword by the ſide of a prudent man, which is employed when occaſion requires.

"In 1740 Mr Montague received a letter from London when he was at table. Looking only at the cover, without breaking the ſeal, "Alas!" cries he, "my friend is ſick."—"Do you gueſs ſo?" ſays one of the company. "I ſee it by the writing," ſays Mr Montague, "and I beg you would read out my correſpondent's own words, and the declaration of his illneſs." This friend was in love with a very pretty woman in London; and, having met with croſſes of every kind, ſuffered the moſt extravagant and deepeſt affliction: his life depended upon the ſucceſs of his amour. "And what a long circumlocution is here," ſays Mr Montague; "if he had only ſaid he was in love, his malady would have appeared at once."

We ſhall only add, that in that maſs of crudities, blunders, and miſrepreſentations publiſhed by Mr Groſsley, there is an account of Mr Montague (ſee Nugent's Tranſlation, Vol. I. p. 187.) in which there are ſome facts known to be untrue and others not to be relied upon.

Europ. Mag.

* This is ſurely a miſtake. What reaſon could the Sublime Porte have to give ſuch an allowance? The idle ſtory ſometimes told, ſurmiſing that Mr Montague was the ſon of the Grand Signior, is ſufficiently refuted by the proofs already given of his being born in England before his mother ſaw Conſtantinople.

Account of GAVIN HAMILTON, *Painter.*

AN Author who is now ſo little known as almoſt to be nameleſs, takes notice of "one John Milton," a blind man, who

who was translator of foreign letters to Oliver Cromwell. This "John Milton" is now known by means of his works throughout all Europe, when the other is forgot. In like manner Gavin Hamilton, whose name, on account of the great value of his paintings, and the high price even of the excellent engravings from them by Cunego, is scarcely known to his countrymen, unless among dilettanti and connoisseurs, will be universally known in time throughout all Europe, long after the memory of the person who now introduces him to their notice in these slight sketches shall be lost in that dark oblivion, which sooner or later awaits all sublunary things.

Mr Hamilton, who is descended of a respectable family *, originally of Fife, now in Lanarkshire, discovered from his infancy a great predilection for historic painting, and at a very early period of life went to Rome, there to perfect himself in that branch of the fine arts. On his return to Britain, after several years absence, his friends wished him to apply himself to Portrait painting, and he was overperswaded to do a little in that walk; but feeling his mind impressed with higher ideas of his art than could be thus attained, he abandoned that line, and attached himself entirely to sketches in historic composition, which gave full scope to the developement of those great ideas he had conceived.

Of his portraits few are to be found in Britain. The best of these that have come to my knowledge are two full lengths of the late Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. The Portrait of the Duke with a gun in his hand, is easy, natural, and possesses a degree of excellence not usually attained in things of that nature. The figure of the Duchess, with a greyhound leaping up on her, is well known by the Mezzotinto prints done from it, that are to be seen every where. To this, as to most of his female figures, Mr Hamilton has given more of dignity than ease; and the observer in vain looks for that winning softness, that attractive mildness, which is the essence of the irresistible power of female charms †

In his Historical compositions, some of which have come to Britain, but which to those who have not made the tour of Europe must be known chiefly by the prints done from them, Mr Hamilton plainly discovers that he has studied the chaste models of antiquity that are to be found so easily in Italy, with more attention than the living figures around him. This has given to his paintings of Ancient histories that propriety with regard to costume which distinguishes them from most modern compositions, and a dignity of manner that is seldom attained by those who make living characters the principal object of their studies: he has at the same time avoided that marble-like stiffness which so powerfully characterises the otherwise fine paintings of Nicholas Poussin.

One of his greatest works is his Homer, consisting of a series of pictures representing scenes taken from the Iliad. These have been dispersed into various parts of Europe, and can now only be seen in one continued series in the excellent engravings of them by Cunego, made under the eye of Mr Hamilton himself. Several of these paintings came to Britain; but I know of only three of them which have reached Scotland. One of these, the parting of Hector and Andromache, is in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton; another represents the death of Lucretia, in the collection of the Earl of Hopetoun, and is deemed by all judges a most capital performance; and the third is in the house of Mrs Scott, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. It represents Achilles dragging the body of Hector round the walls of Troy. This sublime picture, which, if not the *chef d' oeuvre* of Mr Hamilton, would alone have been sufficient to have transmitted his name to posterity as one of the greatest artists, was painted for the Duke of Bedford, and had been in his possession some time before the unfortunate accident which deprived him of his beloved son the Marquis of Tavistock, whose disastrous fate having had so near a resemblance to the story of this picture *, none of the family could bear to behold the picture ever after, and it was ordered to be put away. On that occasion Gen. Scott purchased

* Hamilton of Murdieston.

† There is another unfinished portrait of the same Duchess by him, in which the Duke thought the likeness so striking, that he took it from the painter, and never would allow it to be finished, lest the resemblance should have been lost. I do not suppose any print has ever been made from it, nor did I ever see this painting.

* The Marquis was thrown from his horse and dragged—his foot having stuck in the stirrup.

purchaſed it at a very moderate price; and it now forms the moſt elegant ornament of the elegant villa of Bellevue. The figure of Achilles in this picture is painted with ſurpriſing characteriſtic juſtneſs, ſpirit, and fire; and will perhaps ſtand the teſt of the ſevereſt criticiſm as well as any other that was ever painted. It is indeed in the grand and terrible of maſculine expreſſion that Mr Hamilton chiefly excels. In his female characters we diſcover more of the dignity of Juno, or the coldneſs of Diana, than the melting ſoftneſs or the inviting playfulneſs of the Cyprian Goddeſs.

The moſt capital collection of Mr Hamilton's paintings that can be ſeen in any one place, is in a ſaloon in the Villa Borgheſe, which is wholly painted by him, and repreſents in different compartments the Hiſtory of Paris. Theſe are painted on the ceiling, and the alcove of the roof. The death of Paris forms the moſt capital painting in the middle of the ceiling; and the other ſcenes form a ſeries of pictures round the alcove on a ſmaller ſcale. This work, though its poſition be not what an artiſt would chooſe as the moſt advantageous for exhibiting his fineſt pictures, is accounted a performance of very ſuperior excellence. The Prince Borgheſe, as if with a view to do honour to Scottiſh artiſts, has had the adjoining apartment painted by Jacob More, who excels as much in landſcape as Hamilton in hiſtorical painting. He had another ſaloon in the ſame palace painted by Menge, the moſt celebrated German painter of modern times, who has been dead ſome years. Theſe three apartments are conceived to exhibit the fineſt ſpecimens of modern art now in Italy.

Mr Hamilton has been at great pains to have almoſt all his beſt pictures engraved under his own eye, by artiſts of the firſt abilities, ſo that Europe at large is enabled to judge of the ſtyle of theſe excellent pictures with ſome degree of accuracy. He has even obliged the world by publiſhing a volume of ſelect engravings by Cunego, from the beſt pictures extant of the Italian ſchool. All the drawings of theſe were made by Mr Hamilton himſelf. This work is intitled *the Italian School*, and forms one of the principal treaſures of the cabinets of the curious all over Europe.

Europe has not only been indebted to Mr Hamilton for his excellent paintings and prints, but alſo for many beautiful remains of the fine arts, which his exact knowledge of the ancient ſtate of Italy enabled him to bring to light. Many years ago he purchaſed permiſſion to dig in the neighbourhood of Tivoli, among the ruins there, in queſt of ſtatues and other remains of the fine arts; and he has been ſo fortunate as to diſcover a greater number of fine ſtatues than any other perſon at the ſame expence has ever done. Thus has he added to the wealth of Europe, and augmented the treaſures of the Vatican. Of the fruits of theſe his labours, the moſt complete collection is to be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of the Pope, from the villa of Adrian, in the veſtibule of the great ſaloon in the Clementine muſeum at the Vatican; among which is to be peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, an Apollo, with his lyre, in a walking attitude, and in the higheſt elegance of ſtyle, accompanied with ſix of the nine Muſes, all of which are diſtinguiſhed by the maſterly ſpirit of the whole, rather than by the extraordinary neatneſs or laboured finiſhing of particular parts. The Apollo here differs from all the others yet known, by being clothed in a robe of flowing drapery of ſingular elegance.

Since that time Mr Hamilton has engaged with equally happy ſucceſs in determents at ancient Gabii, celebrated by Virgil, Æneid vi. 773. and Horace, epiſt. xi. b. 1.

Scis, Lebedus quid ſit? Gabiis deſertior atque
Fidenis vicus: tamen illic vivere vellem,
Oblituſque meorum, obliviſcendus et illis,
Neptunum procul è terrâ ſpectare furentem.

Several of theſe ſtatues are ſaid to be in a fine ſtyle of workmanſhip, particularly a Diana, and a Germanicus, unlike the figures that have hitherto paſſed for his; but how the identity of this ſtatue has been aſcertained I have not yet heard. A ſtatue of the god Pan, two fine verde antique columns, and two of marmo fiorito, have been alſo brought to light where much more is expected.

Some paintings in freſco have been alſo diſcovered, of which the ſubjects have not yet been aſcertained, but which in beauty and correctneſs are ſaid to ſurpaſs any yet diſcovered in Italy. But of theſe ſuch imperfect notices have as yet reached Britain, that we muſt content ourſelves with barely announcing them as the probable forerunners of other valuable diſcoveries in the fine arts.

Thus

Thus it appears that few men have ever exiſted to whom the lovers of the fine arts were ſo much indebted as to Mr Hamilton. He is ſtill buſy in his career: may he long live to purſue it with ſucceſs!

Mr Hamilton has frequently viſited Britain during his long reſidence in Italy, if the phraſe will be admitted; for his viſits hither have been only as ſtarts from his permanent abode. At one time he ſeemed to have intended to remain in Scotland, and gave orders for a painting-room for himſelf to be built in Lanarkſhire; and I am not certain but it was actually erected. But he has not found the climate and ſituation of the country to ſuit his conſtitution; and there is reaſon now to ſuſpect he will finiſh his life in that country in which the beſt part of it has been ſpent.

The reader muſt not confound the object of our preſent memoir, with another young man of great hopes in the ſame line in Britain, of the ſame name, which he will frequently meet with accompanying ſketches for modern publications in England. *Europ. Mag.*

Account of the Perſons, Manners, and Habitations of the Inhabitants of New South Wales.

From Hunter's Voyage to New Wales [p. 546.]

THE men in general are from five feet ſix inches, to five feet nine inches high: are thin, but very ſtraight and clean made; walk very erect, and are active. The women are not ſo tall or ſo thin, but are generally well made; their colour is a ruſty kind of black, ſomething like that of ſoot; but I have ſeen many of the women almoſt as light as a mulatto. We have ſeen a few of both ſexes with tolerably good features, but in general they have broad noſes, large wide mouths, and thick lips; and their countenance altogether not very prepoſſeſſing: and what makes them ſtill leſs ſo, is, that they are abominably filthy; they never clean their ſkin, but it is generally ſmeared with the fat of ſuch animals as they kill, and afterwards covered with every ſort of dirt; ſand from the ſea-beach, and the aſhes from their fires, all adhere to their greaſy ſkin, which is never waſhed, except when accident, or the want of food, obliges them to go into the water. Some of the men wear a piece of wood or bone, thruſt through the ſeptum of the noſe, which, by raiſing the oppoſite ſides of the noſe, widens the noſtril, and ſpreads the lower part very much: this, no doubt, they conſider as a beauty. Moſt of thoſe we had hitherto met, wanted the two foremoſt teeth on the right ſide of the upper jaw; and many of the women want the two lower joints of the little finger of the left hand, which we have not as yet been able to diſcover the reaſon or meaning of. This defect of the little finger we have obſerved in old women, and in young girls of eight or nine years old; in young women who have had children, and in thoſe who have not; and the finger has been ſeen perfect in individuals of all the above ages and deſcriptions: they have very good teeth in general; and their hair is ſhort, ſtrong, and curly, and as they ſeem to have no method of cleaning or combing it, it is therefore filthy and matted. The men wear their beards, which are ſhort and curly, like the hair of the head. Men, women, and children go entirely naked, as deſcribed by Captain Cooke. They ſeem to have no fixed place of reſidence, but take their reſt wherever night overtakes them: they generally ſhelter themſelves in ſuch cavities or hollows in the rocks upon the ſea-ſhore, as may be capable of defending them from the rain, and in order to make their apartment as comfortable as poſſible, they commonly make a good fire in it before they lie down to reſt; by which means, the rock all around them is ſo heated as to retain its warmth like an oven for a conſiderable time; and upon a little graſs, which is previouſly pulled and dried, they lie down and huddle together.

And here we ſee a ſtriking inſtance of the particular care of Providence for all his creatures. Theſe people have not the moſt diſtant idea of building any kind of place which may be capable of ſheltering them from the ſeverity of bad weather; if they had, probably it would firſt appear in their endeavours to cover their naked bodies with ſome kind of cloathing, as they certainly ſuffer much from the cold in winter. Their ignorance in building is very amply compenſated by the kindneſs of nature in the remarkable ſoftneſs of the rocks which encompaſs the ſea-coaſt, as well as thoſe in the interior parts of the country: they are a ſoft, crumbly, ſandy ſtone; thoſe parts, which are much expoſed to, and receive moſt ſeverity of the weather, are generally harder than ſuch parts as are leſs expoſed; in the ſoft parts time makes

wonderful

wonderful changes; they are conſtantly crumbling away underneath the harder and more ſolid part, and this continual decay leaves caves of conſiderable dimenſions: ſome I have ſeen that would lodge forty or fifty people, and, in a caſe of neceſſity, we ſhould think ourſelves not badly lodged for a night. Whereever you ſee rocks in this country, either on the ſea-ſhore or in the interior parts, as they are all of this ſoft ſandy kind, you are ſure of finding plenty of ſuch caves.

In the woods, where the country is not very rocky, we ſometimes met with a piece of the bark of a tree, bent in the middle, and ſet upon the ends, with a piece ſet up againſt that end on which the wind blows. This hut ſerves them for a habitation, and will contain a whole family; for, when the weather is cold, which is frequently the caſe in winter, they find it neceſſary to lie very cloſe, for the benefit of that warmth to which each mutually contributes a ſhare. Theſe bark huts, (if they deſerve even the name of huts) are intended, as we have lately diſcovered, for thoſe who are employed in hunting the kangaroo, opoſſums, or, in ſhort, any other animals which are to be found in the woods; for at certain ſeaſons, when thoſe animals are in plenty, they employ themſelves frequently in catching them. As moſt of the large trees are hollow, by being rotten in the heart, the opoſſum, kangaroo, rat, ſquirrel, and various other animals which inhabit the woods, when they are purſued, commonly run into the hollow of a tree: in order, therefore, to make ſure of them, which they ſeldom fail in, when they find them in the tree, one man climbs even the talleſt tree with much eaſe, by means of notches at convenient diſtances, that are made with a ſtone hatchet; when he is arrived at the top, or where there may be an outlet for the animal, he ſits there with a club or ſtick in his hand, while another perſon below applies a fire to the lower opening, and fills the hollow of the tree with ſmoke; this obliges the animal to attempt to make its eſcape, either upwards or downwards, but whichever way it goes, it is almoſt certain of death, for they very ſeldom eſcape. In this manner they employ themſelves, and get a livelihood in the woods; they alſo, when in conſiderable numbers, ſet the country on fire for ſeveral miles extent; this, we have generally underſtood, is for the purpoſe of diſturbing ſuch animals as may be within reach of the conflagration; and thereby they have an opportunity of killing many. We have alſo had much reaſon to believe, that thoſe fires were intended to clear that part of the country through which they have frequent occaſion to travel, of the bruſh or underwood, from which they, being naked, ſuffer very great inconvenience. The fires, which we very frequently ſaw, particularly in the ſummer-time, account alſo for an appearance, which, when we arrived here, we were much perplexed to underſtand the cauſe of; this was, that two thirds of the trees in the woods were very much ſcorched with fire, ſome were burnt quite black, up to the top: as to the cauſe of this appearance we differed much in our opinions; but it is now plain, that it has ever been occaſioned by the fires, which the natives ſo frequently make, and which we have ſeen reach the higheſt branches of the trees: we ſometimes, upon our arrival here, conjectured that it proceeded from lightning; but upon looking further, it appeared too general amongſt the woods to have been occaſioned by ſuch an accident.

We had reaſon to believe, that the natives aſſociate in tribes of many families together, and it appeared now that they have one fixed reſidence, and the tribe takes its name from the place of their general reſidence: you may often viſit the place where the tribe reſides, without finding the whole ſociety there; their time is ſo much occupied in ſearch of food, that the different families take different routs; but, in caſe of any diſpute with a neighbouring tribe, they can ſoon be aſſembled. We are well informed by thoſe whom we have had among us, that they ſometimes have quarrels, and that they endeavour, from concealments, to deſtroy thoſe they are at war with. They are by no means a brave and determined people, except when paſſion overcomes them, and then they act as all ſavages do, like madmen. In all their quarrels with one another, they put themſelves under the direction of a chief: how thoſe chiefs are choſen we have not learnt, but have reaſon to believe it is from an opinion of their dexterity in war.

All the human race which we have ſeen here, appear to live chiefly on what the ſea affords; and conſequently we find

find the ſea coaſt more fully inhabited than the interior, or that part of the country which we have had an opportunity of viſiting more remote from the ſea. The men fiſh with a ſpear, or fiſh-gig, in the uſe of which, it is apparent, they are very dexterous. The fiſh-gig is in length ſomething more than the warlance, but they can, according to the depth of water, increaſe its length, by a variety of joints; ſome have one, ſome two, three, or four prongs, pointed and barbed with a fiſh or other animal's bone. We have ſometimes, in fine weather, ſeen a man lying acroſs a canoe, with his face in the water, and his fiſh-gig immerſed, ready for darting: in this manner he lies motionleſs, and by his face being a little under the ſurface, he can ſee the fiſh diſtinctly; but were his eyes above, the tremulous motion of the ſurface, occaſioned by every light air of wind, would prevent his ſight: in this manner they ſtrike at the fiſh with ſo much certainty, that they ſeldom miſs their aim. The women are chiefly employed in the canoes, with lines and hooks; the lines appear to be manufactured from the bark of various trees which we found here, of a tough ſtringy nature, and which, after being beaten between two ſtones for ſome time, becomes very much like, and the ſame colour as a quantity of oakum made from old rope: this they ſpin and twiſt into two ſtrands: in fact, I never ſaw a line with more than two. Their hooks are commonly made from the inſide, or mother of pearl, of different ſhells; the talons of birds, ſuch as hawks, they ſometimes make this uſe of; but the former are conſidered as beſt. In this neceſſary employment of fiſhing, we frequently ſaw a woman with two or three children in a miſerable boat, the higheſt part of which was not ſix inches above the ſurface of the water, waſhing almoſt in the edge of a ſurf, which would frighten an old ſeaman to come near in a good and manageable veſſel. The youngeſt child, if very ſmall, lies acroſs the mother's lap, from whence, although ſhe is fully employed in fiſhing, it cannot fall; for the boat being very ſhallow, ſhe ſits in the bottom, with her knees up to her breaſt, and between her knees and body, the child lies perfectly ſecure. The men alſo dive for ſhell-fiſh, which they take off from the rocks under water; we frequently ſaw them leap from a rock into the ſurf or broken water, and remain a ſurpriſing time under: when they riſe to the ſurface, whatever they have gathered they throw on ſhore, where a perſon attends to receive it, and has a fire ready kindled for cooking. They have no other method of dreſſing their food, than that of broiling. Boiling water they have no conception of, as appeared very lately; for when one of our boats was hauling the ſeine, one of the ſailors had put a pot on the fire ready to dreſs ſome fiſh, and when the water was boiling, ſome fiſh were put in; but ſeveral natives, who were near, and who wiſhed to have more fiſh than had been given them, ſeeing the fiſh put into the pot, and no perſon watching them, a native put his hand into the boiling water to take the fiſh out, and was of courſe ſcalded, and exceedingly aſtoniſhed.

With reſpect to religion, we have not been able yet to diſcover that they have any thing like an object of adoration; neither the ſun, moon, nor ſtars ſeem to take up, or occupy more of their attention, than they do that of any other of the animals which inhabit this immenſe country. Their dead they certainly burn, of which I have been well convinced lately, when employed on the ſurvey of a diſtant branch of Port Jackſon. Some of my boat's crew having, when on ſhore, diſcovered, a little from the water ſide, upon a riſing ground, what they judged to be a freſh grave, I went up and ordered it to be opened; when the earth was removed, we found a quantity of white aſhes, which appeared to have been but a very ſhort time depoſited there: among the aſhes we found part of a human jaw-bone, and a ſmall piece of the ſcull, which, although it had been in the fire, was not ſo much injured as to prevent our diſtinguiſhing perfectly what it was. We put the aſhes together again, and covered it up as before; the grave was not ſix inches under the ſurface of the ground, but the earth was raiſed the height of our graves in Europe.

In the months of March and April, we found the natives to decreaſe in their numbers conſiderably; but we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that they retire back into the interior parts of the country; for in all the excurſions which have been made inland, very few have been ſeen. The ſea-coaſt, we have every reaſon at preſent to believe, is the only part of this

country which is inhabited by the human race; the land ſeems to afford them but a very ſcanty ſubſiſtence. We have ſeen them roaſt and chew the fern root. There is a ſmall fruit here, about the ſize of a cherry: it is yellow when half grown, and almoſt black when ripe; it grows on a tree, which is not tall, but very full and buſhy at the top; of this fruit we have often ſeen them eat: it has a good deal the taſte of a fig, and the pulp, or inſide, very much reſembles that fruit in appearance: but the ſea is their principal reſource, and ſhell and other fiſh are their chief ſupport. They frequently attended our boats when hauling the ſeine, and were very thankful to the officer for any fiſh he might give them, as in cold weather the harbour is but thinly ſtocked; indeed, when we arrived here it was full of fiſh, and we caught as many as we could uſe, but in the winter they ſeem to quit our neighbourhood.

I had reaſon to think, that the people who inhabited Port Jackſon when we firſt entered it were gone farther to the northward, and that it is their conſtant cuſtom, as the cold weather approaches, to ſeek a warmer climate, by following the ſun; and in this practice they have another very powerful incitement, as well as the comfortable warmth of the ſun, which is, that the fiſh incline to the northward as the cold weather comes on: this conjecture ſeems, in ſome degree, to account for Captain Cook's having ſeen ſo few natives while he lay in Botany-bay, and that it appeared to him the ſea-coaſt was thinly inhabited; for I think it was in April, or May, that he was there.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

On Oct. 3. the report againſt Briſſot and the other arreſted deputies was preſented by Amar. The Convention obſerved the moſt profound ſilence during the reading of it. He began by ſtating, that, before he proceeded to the report, which had been expected with ſuch impatience, and would amply recompenſe the unavoidable delay that had prevented a more ſpeedy gratification of the wiſhes of the people, he was commanded by the committee of general ſafety, to requeſt that none of the members of the Convention ſhould be allowed to go out till the decree of accuſation had been adopted. This requeſt was immediately complied with, and a decree being paſſed, the Preſident gave orders to the commander of the national guards, to allow no member to go beyond the bar.

Amar then affirmed that the gigantic arm of treaſon had been uplifted to ſtrike 'the repreſentative Majeſty of the people, and to level with the ground the unity and indiviſibility of the French Republic. The arm of treaſon had been nerved and ſupported by the united energies of Briſſot, Condorcet, Guadet, Vergniaud, and the other deputies.

Briſſot, the leader of this traitorous band, commenced his political career by being a member of the commune of Paris, to which he was introduced by La Fayette, to whoſe deſigns he had proſtituted his pen—At this æra of his life, he made his appearance three times in the Jacobin club.—In the firſt viſit, he propoſed thoſe meaſures which have proved ſo diſaſtrous to the colonies.—In the ſecond, he attempted to produce the aſſaſſination of the people in the Champ de Mars; and in the third viſit, he moved the declaration of war againſt Great Britain.

Introduced into the Legiſlative Aſſembly, he immediately entered into a coalition with Condorcet and the Girondine faction, whoſe deſigns he approved and ſupported. The conſummation of the object of this coalition was to have been produced by the ſurrender of the Republican body to the violation of the Allied Powers, and by the deſtruction of that amity and indiviſibility which can alone be expected to combat with effect the tyrants, who would undermine the proud pillar of Liberty, and deſtroy even the veſtige of freedom from the face of the earth.

Influenced by theſe nefarious deſigns, the faction procured a declaration of war at the moment when the frontiers were weak and defenceleſs—they ſupported, by their motions and their journals, the infamous Narbonne, on whom the people had concentered their united deteſtation—and Dietre, who attempted to deliver Straſburgh into the hands of the enemy.

The ſections of Paris and the Federates aſſembling in the capital, demanded the abdication of the King. They were oppoſed by Briſſot, Vergniaud, and Guadet, who defended the tyrant, particularly the former, who, on the 26th of July 1792, made uſe of theſe words, "We hear of people requiring a Republican government

government. Let the arm of the law overwhelm theſe conſpirators againſt their country."

When the people riſing in a man beſieged the faſtneſs in which the tyrant had incloſed himſelf; when they determined to demand from him an account of his conduct, Petion, the approving friend of the traitors, ſent meſſengers to the different ſections, with orders to retire from the Palace, and to remain in tranquillity. It was this Petion who afterwards permitted the people to obtain admiſſion, and gave the order to maſſacre them.

After the attack of the ſections had been ſucceſsful, and Louis XVI. found it neceſſary to fly for ſafety into the boſom of the Convention, Guadet addreſſed him in theſe words—"Sire, we will periſh ſooner than permit a violation of the Conſtitution." The traitors immediately made a motion to appoint a Governor to the Dauphin.

Amar, in continuation, proved that Briſſot and the other deputies attempted to ſave the King, by propoſing that he ſhould be conveyed to the Luxembourg inſtead of the Temple—by voting for an appeal to the people—by moving that foreign Powers ſhould be conſulted, and by declaring in their writings, that the deliberations of the Convention were not free.

The execution of the King did not induce them to abandon their projects—They ſtill hovered round the ſhade of departed Monarchy, as round the tomb of ſome dear deceaſed friend.

They attempted the reſtitution of the regal form of government, by exciting the departments to take up arms againſt the capital. They endeavoured to irritate them into acts of hoſtility by the moſt foul calumnies againſt Paris, which they repreſented as a den of robbers, where liberty and property were involved in equal perſecution.

The conduct of the traitors were imitated by Dumourier, who held the ſame language as they did. At the very moment when a decree was paſſed, declaring this General to be a traitor, Briſſot defended him both in his ſpeeches and writings.

Diſappointed in their attempts againſt the capital, the horde of conſpirators over-ran the departments, bearing in one hand the torch of civil war, and in the other a dagger, to ſtrike the boſom of Patriotiſm and public Liberty.

One of this horde, more mad than the reſt, (Carra,) attempted the ſilly project of raiſing to the throne of France, a member of the Houſe of Hanover.

Having traced the ſteps of each of the arreſted deputies, from the period of their flight from Paris to the time of their arreſt, Amar declared, that an equal degree of criminality did not attach itſelf to all—but each had imbibed ſome of the traitorous poiſon—each had committed crimes againſt the indiviſibility of the Republic.

After Amar had concluded, the following decree was propoſed:

1. That the Convention ſhould accuſe Briſſot, Vergniaud, Genſonne, Guadet, Duperret, Carra, Sillery, Fauchet, Doulcet, Fonfrede, Ducos, Lacaze, Lidon, Fermont, Mazuyer, Savary, Lehardi, Hardi, Borleau, Rouyer, Antiboule, Laſource, Gamon, Mollevant, Gardier, Vatadi, Vallee, Duprat, Mainvielle, De la Haye, Bonet, Cambon, Condorcet, Beauvais, Iſnard, Duvai, Deverite, Benon, Noel, Couſtard, Anre, Grangeneuve, and Vegee, of having conſpired againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic.

2. They ſhall immediately be tried by the revolutionary tribunal.

3. Buzot, Louvet, and Petion, are accuſed of being traitors to their country.

4. Thoſe who ſigned the proteſts of the 6th and 19th of June laſt, ſhall immediately be put in a ſtate of arreſt, and their effects ſealed up.

Here follows a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſigned the proteſts, amounting to fifty three.

Billaud Varrennes. I move that Philipe Egalite ſhould be compriſed in the decree of accuſation, which delivers all the conſpirators to the revolutionary tribunal of Paris. This was immediately decreed.

The Convention immediately paſſed the decree of accuſation; and the arreſted deputies were brought to the bar, and their names called over.

Billaud Varennes.—"The Convention has juſt performed a ſignal act of juſtice.—But why this delay with reſpect to that woman who has occaſioned the ſhedding of ſo much blood. Need I mention the name of the woman to whom I allude? Need I ſay that ſhe is the widow of Louis Capet!—I move that her trial before the revolutionary tribunal begin this week." Agreed to.

See p. 521.

Citizen Simon, repreſentative of the people, in a letter dated Salanche in Savoy, Sept. 30. gives an account of a victory over the enemy, who were ſurpriſed at all their poſts. 'I pull down, ſays he, the church-bells every where, and have already extracted from them ſufficient braſs to make 7 or 800 cannons of all ſizes.

Billaud Varennes denounced Dubois Crance and Gauthier, for not having proſecuted the ſiege of Lyons with ſufficient vigour; and for having continued Kellerman in his command, after he had been diſplaced by a decree.

The Convention recalled theſe two commiſſioners, and ordered them to be arreſted.

7. The repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Pyrenees have ſent to the Convention two citizens, with ſeven ſtandards, and two pair of colours, taken from the Spaniards on the 17th of September. The officers preſented an infant, the ſon of an officer who was killed in the army of the Pyrenees. The Convention adopted him in the name of the republic, and decreed, that the nation ſhould pay the expences of his education. [*Applauded.*]

A letter from Andre Dumont, dated the 4th of October, ſtates, that he has diſcovered a conſiderable quantity of gold, ſilver, and plate, which had been concealed.

8. Barrere obſerved the urgent neceſſity there was of prohibiting the importation of all Engliſh merchandiſes into France, and a decree for that purpoſe was paſſed.

The following is an extract of a letter from Citizen P. A. Odet, dated Marſeilles, Sept. 27.

"Citizen Miniſter, Notwithſtanding all my efforts, we have not advanced againſt Toulon, which will be taken with great difficulty. Notwithſtanding, in ſpite of all the efforts of Hood and Goodall, I yeſterday ſaw a poor devil, whom I thought had been hanged, and who eſcaped with great difficulty. His report has racked my ſoul, and has inſpired me with ſo much horror of the Britiſh nation, that if I believed it, I would with my own hands tear out the heart of the laſt Engliſhman. You will partake my ſentiments, and will freeze with horror, when you hear that they hung Beauvais-Preau, Repreſentative of the people, and the former Mayor of Toulon. The infatuated people, who thought that the Britiſh army would, in its triumphant march, ſpread peace and happineſs, now ſee what they have to expect from this impious and barbarous race. I burn with impatience for the moment when the French nation ſhall avenge ſo many atrocities, and the time cannot be far diſtant. The agent who arrived yeſterday from Toulon, informs me, that the workmen are very diſcontented, as well as the inhabitants of Toulon, and even the ariſtocrats, and a violent ſtorm may be expected to burſt forth."

Filled with indignation at the crime committed by the Engliſh againſt a repreſentative of the people, the Convention decreed as follows:

Art. I. All the Engliſh, Scots, Iriſh, and Hanoverians, of either ſex, and all the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain generally, who are at preſent within any part of the territories of the Republic, ſhall, immediately, be put in a ſtate of arreſt in houſes of ſecurity, and ſeals ſhall be put upon their papers; and the effects of thoſe who are abſent ſhall be ſeized, and confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic.

II. All retainers, warehouſemen, &c. of ſuch effects, ſhall be obliged to make a declaration of them within twenty-four hours, under pain of ten years impriſonment in chains, and fines equal to the value of the undeclared object; half to be given to the informer.

III. The executive power is required to expedite this decree, this day, by couriers extraordinary.

IV. Every public officer who may be convicted of having neglected the execution of the preſent decree, ſhall be puniſhed with ten years impriſonment in irons.

V. Any perſon lodging individuals of the above deſcription, and not making his declaration within 24 hours, ſhall be puniſhed with ten years impriſonment in irons.

VI. Workmen born in the territory of the King of Great Britain, at preſent occupied and employed in France, and who have been ſo for ſix months; and children under twelve years of age, placed in French ſchools, are excepted from this decree; ſeals, however, ſhall be put upon their papers.

12. A letter from Gen. Doppet, dated Lyons, Oct. 9. gave an account of the

the surrender of that city, which the republicans entered on Oct. 9. He says most of the rebel generals have been killed.

The Convention, after having heard the report of the committee of public welfare, decrees,

I. There shall be named by the National Convention, an extraordinary commission of five members, to punish the revolutionists of Lyons according to military law, and without delay.

II. All the inhabitants of Lyons shall be disarmed; their arms shall be immediately distributed among the defenders of the Republic. A part shall be restored to the patriots of Lyons, who have been oppressed by the rich and the counter-revolutionists.

III. The city of Lyons shall be destroyed. Whatever was inhabited by a rich man, shall be demolished. The poor house, the dwellings of slaughtered and proscribed patriots, the edifices specially employed to industry, and the monuments consecrated to humanity and public instruction, shall alone remain.

IV. The name of Lyons shall be effaced from the list of the towns of the Republic. The re-union of houses preserved, shall henceforth bear the name of Ville Affranchie.

V. A column shall be raised upon the ruins of Lyons, to attest to posterity the crimes and the punishment of the Royalists of that city, with this inscription:

"Lyons warred against Liberty;
"Lyons is no more.
"The 18th day of the 1st month,
"Second year of the French Republic,
"One and indivisible."

Barrere read a letter from Gen. Dogbert, who announced that the troops of the republic had entered Spain, and captured the town of Campredon.

The representatives of the people at Lyons, in a letter dated October 9. announce, that the patriots are in pursuit of the rebels, who evacuated that city by the gate of Vaise; 1500 of them have been cut in pieces, and 300 were made prisoners. Among the latter is Viricux, one of their chiefs.

The committee of public safety presented a report, containing only these words—"Thirty millions are necessary for a secret and most important expedition."

The Convention, without any debate, passed a decree, ordering that sum to be delivered to the committee.

This may refer to the projected descent on Britain.

16. St Just presented from the committee of public safety, the report on the decree against British subjects, which in the sitting of the 13th, had been ordered, on the motion of Pons de Verdun, to be reconsidered by the committee.

"The English," exclaimed St Just, "in their conduct towards us, have violated in the most atrocious manner all the laws of nations; and the decree which has been passed is a just retaliation for the distrust which the English government has produced in the minds of all true republicans.

It has been proposed by a member of the Convention (Pons de Verdun), that the decree should be extended to all foreigners. It should be recollected that the republic does not wage war with the people, but with the government of Great Britain.

We are the friends of the people of Great Britain, whom we wish to assist in shaking off the yoke of slavery.

Since the English have butchered one of our representatives at Toulon, the House of Commons ought to entertain great apprehensions for their existence. The blow which they meditated against us, will fall upon their own heads.

Those who wish that the law should be extended to all foreigners, do not see that other powers have not adopted the same mode of conduct as the English government. We ought to be in a state of revolution—of force and energy against people who conquer only by artifice and corruption! The republic of France conquers by open force.

Brissot blinded the eyes of the Convention by his false philosophy;—it is endeavoured now to blind you by false policy.

Your committee of public safety have ordered me to propose the following form of a decree.

1. Foreigners, born subjects of powers with which the republic is at war, shall be imprisoned till the peace.

2. They shall be treated with tenderness.

3. Women married to foreigners before the promulgation of this law, shall not be comprised in it—unless they should be suspected themselves, or married to a suspected person.

Barrere attached the epithet of perfect to the decree, for it was to be executed without any exception.

"The English," he exclaimed, "have committed

committed the moſt ſhocking barbarity in murdering in cold blood the national commiſſioner at Toulon. This is an infamy which can only be expiated by the deſtruction of Great Britain."

Several objections were ſuggeſted by ſome of the members, but they were rejected, and the form of the decree, as propoſed by the committee of public ſafety, was adopted.

17. The following letter was read from Jourdan, General in chief of the army of the North, dated Head-quarters, at Aveſnes, Oct. 16. 1793.

" Citizen Miniſter, The Republicans yeſterday attacked the ſlaves. The battle laſted from ten in the morning till the cloſe of night. Our Republicans conducted themſelves, and fought with a courage worthy of free men. The battle will recommence to-morrow.

Head-Quarters, Maubeuge, Oct. 17. the ſixth day of the third decade of the firſt month of the Republic, one and indiviſible.

" The Repreſentatives of the people of the army of the North, to the National Convention.

The Republican army have vanquiſhed that of the Combined Deſpots, who have diſappeared before it; and we have entered Maubeuge in the midſt of the acclamations of the people and of the numerous garriſon delivered by us. The battle laſted two ſucceſſive days, from the break of day till night: we were ready to recommence it this morning, when our reconnoitring parties brought word that no enemy were to be ſeen.—Our troops then took poſſeſſion of their camp, which was ſtrewed with carcaſes.

Cobourg thought his poſition ſo unattackable, that he ſaid, " I own that the French are fierce Republicans, and I ſhould become ſo myſelf were they to drive us hence." Our brave fellows being told of this, the poſt was carried one hour afterwards. The enemy having united all their forces at this deciſive moment, forced us for a minute to evacuate it; our ſoldiers drove them from it a ſecond time, the enemy again retook it. The Republicans, indignant at ſo much reſiſtance, charged with fixed bayonets, and came off victorious. The enemy fled with precipitation.

Carnot, Duqueſnoy, and *Bar.*"

Another letter from Gen. Jourdan confirmed the news of this victory. " The enemy loſt 6000 men; we had only 200 killed, and 1200 wounded."

The Convention decreed, that the army of the North have a ſecond time deſerved well of its country.

21. The procureur ſyndic of the diſtrict of Tonnerre wrote, that many of the communities of that diſtrict had reſolved that no more maſſes ſhould be celebrated, nor veſpers, or other offices, on Sunday, which they no longer acknowledged. They have ſubſtituted as a day of reſt, the 10th day of each decade.

Bezard preſented a decree, conſiſting of nineteen articles extremely rigorous, reſpecting prieſts.

23. Barrere, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, announced that the war of La Vendee was entirely at an end. After reading a letter from that quarter, he exclaimed: " The Convention has decreed, that the war in La Vendee ſhould be terminated by the 20th of this month:—this is abſolutely accompliſhed. The Aſſembly wiſhed that federaliſm ſhould diſappear — Federaliſm no longer exiſts. I can aſſure the Convention, that the taking of Lyons has effected prodigies in the weſtern and northern armies."

A citizen ſent by the Popular Society of Moulins, being admitted to the bar, ſpoke as follows:

" I announce to the Convention the triumph of reaſon over fanaticiſm throughout the whole department of Allier. The Biſhop of Moulins officiated with a pike and red cap, inſtead of a croſs and mitre—over the gate of the burying-ground is the following inſcription: DEATH IS ONLY ETERNAL SLEEP!—The people are convinced that if the fall of Kings founds Republics, that of Prieſts can alone ſecure Liberty!" The orator, in concluding, depoſited on the altar of the country, a golden croſs ſet with precious ſtones, and ſeveral marks of ſilver taken from the ſtatues of the ſaints.—(Applauſes.) The Convention afterwards decreed, that the above inſcription ſhould be placed at the entrance of every burying-ground.

25. The Convention ordered that Gen. Houchard ſhould be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Paris, Oct. 30. This day the revolutionary tribunal, on the declaration of the Jury, purporting, that Briſſot, Vergniaud, Genſonne, Duprat, Valaze, Lehardi, Ducos, Boyer Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardier,

Gardier, Duchatel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, Lafource, Carra, Beauvau, Mainvielle, Antiboul, Vigee, and Lacaze, are the authors of, or accomplices in, a conſpiracy which has exiſted againſt the liberty and ſafety of the French people: Condemns the above-named to the puniſhment of death; declares their property confiſcated to the Republic; and orders that the ſentence ſhall be executed in the Place de la Revolution, and that it ſhall be printed and poſted up throughout the whole Republic.

Valaze ſtabbed himſelf as ſoon as he heard his ſentence. The Tribunal ordered that the body of the ſuicide ſhould be conveyed ſeparately in a cart to the Place de la Revolution, to be afterwards interred in the ſame place with the bodies of the other perſons condemned.

The execution took place on the 31ſt, between eleven and twelve forenoon.

Thus periſhed, through the influence of that Convention which aboliſhed royalty, the very men who ſtood the foremoſt in the work of eſtabliſhing republicaniſm on its ruins, and who were at the time the inveterate enemies of the King, whom they have ſo ſoon followed to the ſcaffold.

On Nov. 6. Philip Egalite, ci-devant Duke of Orleans, was brought before the revolutionary tribunal. He was ſentenced at two o'clock, and was executed at five.

8. The Convention received a letter from Gen. Delatre, announcing his invaſion of Catalonia.

Gobet, the archbiſhop of Paris, attended by his vicar, abjured his epiſcopal functions, and the religion of Chriſt. He was followed by ſeveral other prieſts. They were received with applauſe, and with the civic kiſs on the part of the Preſident.

David propoſed, that a Coloſſal Monument be raiſed in the hall of the commonalty of Paris, to manifeſt the ſuppreſſion of all Religious Worſhip. This coloſſus is to bear upon its front the word Light; upon the breaſt, Nature and Truth; and upon the arms, Strength and Courage!

The Convention decreed the whole, reſerving to its own diſcretion the digeſt of the motion.

11. It was decreed, upon the motion of Chabot, "That a decree of accuſation ſhall not be iſſued againſt a member, without his being previouſly heard; but that notwithſtanding, upon the report of the committee, he may be put under arreſt, and all his papers ſealed."

A numerous proceſſion filed off in the hall, accompanied by national muſic. Surrounded by them appeared a young woman of the fineſt figure, arrayed in the robes of Liberty, and ſeated in a chair ornamented with leaves in feſtoons. She was placed oppoſite the Preſident, and Chaumette ſaid,—"Fanaticiſm has abandoned the place of Truth; ſquinteyed, it could not bear the brilliant light. You ſee it; we have not taken for our feſtivals inanimate idols; it is a chef d'œuvre of nature whom we have arrayed in the habit of Liberty: The people have but one cry—No more altars, no more Prieſts, no other God but the God of nature.—We their Magiſtrates, we accompany them from the Temple of Truth to the Temple of Laws, to celebrate a new Liberty, and to requeſt that the ci-devant church of Notre Dame be changed into a Temple conſecrated to Reaſon and Truth."

This propoſal, converted into a motion, was immediately decreed; and the Convention afterwards declared, that the people of Paris, on this day, continued to deſerve well of the country.

The goddeſs then ſeated herſelf by the Preſident, who gave her a fraternal embrace. The Secretaries preſented themſelves to ſhare the ſame bliſs; every one was eager to ſacrifice to the new Divinity, whom ſo many ſalutations did not in the leaſt diſconcert. The members then filed off with the goddeſs at their head, and followed by a number of girls dreſſed in white—muſic playing. They with great pomp converted the church of Notre Dame into the Temple of Truth.

14. After long debate the Convention decreed, that the honours of the Pantheon be granted to Marat, ſuſpending, in this inſtance, the decree which declares that theſe honours ſhall never be granted till ten years after the perſon's death.

On Nov. 12. Sylvan Bailly, late Mayor of Paris, was executed on the Field of Federation, formerly Champ de Mars. The red flag was tied to the cart's tail. Gen. Houchard, Manuel, and Gen. Brunet, were executed on the Place de Revolution on the 16th.

Roland the ex-miniſter has put an end to his life in a wood near Camps.

21.

21. The parishioners of St Roch filed through the hall of the Convention, carrying with them the gold and silver ornaments of their church. They in particular presented St Roch and his dog, regretting that they were not formed of more precious metal. They declared that they had shut their ci-devant church against Priests, and would open it only to republicans, the friends of Reason, and the defenders of the Republic.

The President answered, "You are no longer dupes, like your patron; but like his dog, you will be faithful to the Constitution and to Liberty."

22. After some debate the Convention decreed, that bishops, cures, and vicars, who have abdicated, or shall abdicate their situation and functions as priests, shall receive from the republic, by way of annual relief, viz. those who are below 50 years of age, the sum of 800 livres; those of from 50 to 70, one thousand livres; and those above 70, the sum of 1200 livres."

25. On a report by Chenier, the Convention decreed, that Mirabeau shall be taken out of the Pantheon, and Marat carried there the same day.

Barrere stated the conduct of the committee of public welfare. "The military system of the committee has always been to act *en masse* (in a mass,) and never in a partial manner. Our troops have always been victorious whenever this measure was adopted, for instance, at Dunkirk and Maubeuge. The committee conceived the bold and vast project, which, if it had succeeded, would have caused the re-capture of Valenciennes and Conde. The general had orders to pass the Sambre, to surround the enemy, and cut off all communication. If the plan failed, it cannot be imputed but to the army of Maritime Flanders, and to the refusal of General d'Avesne to execute the orders he received."

He then presented the state of the army of the Rhine, the success of which is owing to the system of acting en masse. The same system has succeeded against the Piedmontese, and against the Spaniards. The reporter then considered the rebellion of La Vendee. "The system was the same there (said he); the committee always ordered the junction of their whole forces; and whenever the generals executed their orders, they were always victorious. If very lately, at the siege of Granville, the armies of Calvados, of the coast of Brest, of Cherbourg, and the two battalions of the first requisition had united, the ruffians must have been at this moment exterminated.

"There is (continued Barere) a very astonishing contradiction in the intelligence received by the committee. Two letters received, announce a complete victory near Doll, and a third is received an hour after the two first, with an account, that General Rossignol is rallying the army near Rennes, and that the rebels are at Autrain. Your committee have their eyes continually open, and you may rely on their vigilance."

26. A letter was received from Lequinio and Laignelot, commissioners at Rochefort, intimating that a plot of the English to procure the surrender of Rochefort, L'Orient, Brest, St Maloes, Bourdeaux, and other ports of the ocean, had been seasonably discovered.

Dec. 1. The pupils of the new Republican school of the section des Arcis appeared at the bar, and one of them made a long speech, which was crowned with applause. He set forth, that all religious worship had been suppressed in his section—even to the very idea of religion; that they fraternized with Jews, Mahometants, Protestants, and persons of every sect; that instead of going to mass, they performed the manual exercise; and that instead of learning Scripture, they learned the Declaration of Rights, and made the Constitution their catechism.

They were admitted to the honours of the sitting, and received the kiss of fraternity, amidst the loudest applause.

3. Varlet came into the Convention, preceded by a flag, representing a naked arm with a poignard. He began an eulogium on Marat, which was composed in verse. He had only repeated a few lines when Danton interrupted him, calling for the order of the day on these eternal funeral orations on Marat.

Dorfeuille, president of the revolutionary tribunal of Lyons, and a ci-devant comedian, wrote, "Every day about thirty heads of conspirators fall. The two tribunals, occupied without intermission, have condemned and executed above two hundred counter-revolutionists.

The plan of Barrere for stopping the violences which in several parts of the Republic had been exercised to crush the freedom

freedom of religious worſhip, was taken into conſideration. Roberſpierre preſented it; and it was decreed, to prohibit all violence or menaces againſt the freedom of religious worſhip—that the vigilance of the conſtituted authorities, and the activity of the public force, ſhall be exerted to this end, and ſhall employ all the means that may be requiſite to give ſecurity to the religious worſhip of all perſuaſions.

General Dugomier writes from Toulon, on the 1ſt December, that on Nov. 30. the Engliſh made a vigorous ſally. They had already ſeized the advanced poſts, and taken a redoubt; but the French charged them with ſuch impetuoſity, that the enemy, every where beaten, was forced to re-enter Toulon, after the loſs of above 1200 men, killed and wounded. Among the priſoners is the General Commandant at Toulon, Mr O'Hara. (Loud applauſes.)

Dugomier adds, that a whole camp of the enemy has been taken by the French, tents and baggage.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 14. The diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, was received this morning at the office of Mr Dundas.

SIR, *Toulon, Oct.* 3.

In my diſpatch of Sept. 24. I had the honour to inform you, that the enemy had been more active than previous to that period; they occaſionally cannonaded our different poſts, and had approached bodies of men to various points, to attract our attention. On Sept. 30. at night, they entered upon a daring and deſperate project, that met with a moſt unaccountable ſucceſs, which fortunately was not of long duration.

The poſt of Faron being the point at which the enemy determined to make an attempt to render themſelves maſters of Toulon, they carried their deſign into execution on the night of Sept. 30. The piquet of 60 men, being driven from the Pas de la Maſque about day-break, retired to the redoubt of Faron, which they found abandoned by the Spaniſh garriſon. The enemy ſome time after took poſſeſſion of the redoubt, and of the whole ſummit of this almoſt inacceſſible mountain. By the poſſeſſion of this redoubt their communication was open with La Valette, and with La Garde, where the head quarters of Gen. Gardane are eſtabliſhed; from both which places they received conſiderable reinforcements. The fort of Faron, which is below the redoubt, having made the ſignal of being preſſed by the enemy, and in want of immediate ſuccour, Gov. Elphinſtone added Capt. Torriano, with 92 men of the 30th regiment, to the garriſon of that poſt.

About ſeven in the morning of Oct. 1. report came to Toulon, that the enemy were in poſſeſſion of the whole ſummit of the mountain of Faron. The abſolute neceſſity of an immediate attack of this poſt being obvious, the moſt practicable means of regaining the ſummit of the mountain, in the face of an enemy, who were hourly receiving reinforcements, and who were prepared for their defence, became the only ſubject of diſcuſſion. Adm. Gravina, Brig.-Gen. Squierdo of the Spaniſh troops, Brig.-Gen Prince de Pignatelli commanding the Neapolitan troops, Lt.-Col. Chevalier de Revel, Governors Goodall, Elphinſtone, and myſelf, having aſſembled at the government-houſe, and conſulted intelligent perſons acquainted with the poſſible acceſſes to the mountain on the ſide of Toulon, it was determined to make the attempt on the weſtern ſide. The troops of the garriſon having been aſſembled during the time of our deliberation, I detached Capt. Beresford of the 69th regiment, with 50 men, to fort Faron, to co-operate under the command of Gov. Elphinſtone, in caſe any opportunity ſhould offer of making a diverſion on the ſide of the redoubt of Faron, in favour of our main attack, if we ſhould be ſo fortunate as to reach the ſummit of the mountain, which is 1718 feet above the level of the ſea.

The Britiſh troops upon guard at the gate of the town having been relieved, I was enabled to collect 250 Britiſh, to which I added 140 chaſſeurs and 163 grenadiers of the Piedmonteſe troops, (the remainder being diſperſed in diſtant poſts). This corps compoſed the column under my command, deſtined to aſcend the face of the mountain from the Fort of Grand St Antoine. (I had alſo ordered 500 Neapolitan troops of the regiment de Bourgogne to join my column; but from the difference of language, ſome miſtake occurred in the delivery of the orders, and thoſe troops did not join me.) The column of Adm. Gravina, which took its route towards

the Vallon de Valbourdin to aſcend by that paſs, was compoſed of two companies of Piedmonteſe chaſſeurs, 183 Spaniſh rank and file, 400 Neapolitan grenadiers, and a detachment of 200 of the regiment de Bourgogne; Brig.-Gen. Squierdo and Pignatelli went with this column. The two columns marched from Toulon at eight o' clock. At the redoubt of Grand St Antoine I formed the troops under my immediate command in alternate hundreds of Britiſh and Piedmonteſe, directing them to keep in ſmall platoons, as nearly in a line as poſſible during their aſcent, and to form to the firſt party that ſhould arrive at the ſummit. An advanced party of 200 of the enemy appeared at the top of the mountain, and gave their fire at a great diſtance, retiring immediately, and allowing the troops to gain the height, with no other obſtacle than that which the rugged and almoſt perpendicular acclivity preſented; the labour and fatigue of the aſcent being conſiderably increaſed by the great heat of the day. The column of Gen. Gravina gained the top of the mountain ſoon after us, without having met with any reſiſtance. Capt. Moncrief, who led the right diviſion of my column, puſhed acroſs the mountain, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Pas de la Maſque, which had been abandoned by the enemy. The top of the mountain of Faron is interſected by a ſucceſſion of tranſverſal heights, of ſteep aſcent from the weſt, and riſing ſucceſſively to the eaſternmoſt extremity of the mountain, where the redoubt of Faron is placed. We found the enemy drawn up on the front of this laſt ridge. The rock to the north, on the right of the poſition taken by the enemy, ends in a precipice above the Vallon de Favieres; the ground which lay between the right of the enemy and the column under my command is a low ridge, forming the narrow head of a deep valley, which deſcends to the ſouthward, widening itſelf by a gradual turn to the eaſtward, ſo as to form a ſteep ſide to the left flank of the enemy's poſition, and ending on the flat ſummit of another ridge of the mountain, directly above the town of Toulon.

The enemy were formed in a line on the front of the eminence, and within muſket ſhot of our poſition: in front of the right of the enemy's principal line, and on the creſt of the ridge which forms the head of the valley, they had an advanced guard of about fifty men; in the rear of their right flank, which did not reach up to the precipice, a body of about 200 men were placed on *echellon*; a conſiderable body was placed on *potence* behind the left of their line; and in front of their left flank was placed an advanced guard, ſimilar to that on the right; in the rear, half way between the redoubt and the firſt line, a ſtrong column was placed in reſerve; and the parapet of the redoubt was lined with men. The poſt of the enemy commanded very conſiderably every part of the poſition which we were obliged to occupy. The left column, under my command, arrived firſt in preſence of the enemy. I placed the greateſt part of it, under cover of a riſing ground, behind the narrow creſt of the valley over which I was to paſs when the attack ſhould be made. The column of Gen. Gravina being ſoon after alſo in preſence of the enemy, he formed his line on a height which extended beyond the left of the enemy's poſition, and was ſeparated from the height on which I had taken poſt by a branch of the great valley, running to the weſtward, and forming a dip between the poſts occupied by our reſpective diviſions. I immediately ſent notice of our being in preſence of the enemy (by an officer, who was obliged to make a conſiderable circuit) to Governor Elphinſtone, who was at Fort Faron.

A briſk fire, begun by the advanced poſts of the enemy, took place at this time between them and Gen. Gravina's line; and a fire alſo commenced on the ſide of Fort Faron, by the corps under the command of Col. del Porto, againſt the *potence* (or return line) of the enemy's poſition, which could not, however, at that time, produce its effect, and was ſoon after very judiciouſly diſcontinued. As I could plainly perceive, from the poſt I occupied, that no impreſſion could be made from a fire acroſs the deep part of the valley, and that there was a defect in the diſpoſition of the enemy's left, I went to the right to communicate my obſervations to Gen. Gravina; and it was then agreed that the corps under the command of that General ſhould deſcend, by its right, into the valley, and march, under cover of the aſcent on the left of the enemy, to attack them on that flank, which they had injudiciouſly placed upon the extreme ſummit of the hill, ſo as not to have the command of the whole deſcent;

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as they might have had, by placing themſelves a little below the brow. It was agreed alſo, that the left column, under my command, ſhould endeavour to attract the attention of the enemy during this movement, and that when Gen. Gravina ſhould have attained a certain point, I ſhould move forward, and the general attack be made. On my return to the left (Gen. Gravina having already begun his movement,) I produced my whole force to the view of the enemy. The operation anſwered to our utmoſt wiſh. The enemy marched reinforcements to the right of their line, and appeared in expectation of an immediate attack from my column. During this period Gen. Gravina proceeded down the valley, and came, unperceived, up the ſide of the hill occupied by the enemy; the line of march round this ſteep and rocky aſcent being explored, with infinite intrepidity and judgement, by Serjeant Moreno of the Spaniſh marines, and three ſoldiers of his corps, to within piſtol-ſhot of the enemy's line. The whole creſt of the mountain of Faron being a hard grey rock, without vegetation, and in ſome parts broken into ſharp and looſe pieces, which render walking very difficult, the march of Gen. Gravina's column was neceſſarily ſlow. As ſoon as he had got to the point agreed upon, the Britiſh of my column, led by Capt. Moncrief of the 11th regiment, and preceded by Thomas Graham, Eſq. of Balgowan, (a gentleman of independent fortune, who was attracted to Toulon by the extraordinary event of its being in our poſſeſſion, to whoſe abilities on many occaſions here, and to whoſe diſtinguiſhed and exemplary gallantry on this occaſion, the ſervice has been infinitely indebted), and the Piedmonteſe Chaſſeurs, led by Lt-Col. Chevalier de Revel, advanced in two columns, ſupported by the Piedmonteſe grenadiers, under Col. Count de Forax, the ridge being too narrow to admit of a line. A very heavy fire from the greateſt part of the enemy's line, checked our progreſs for a ſhort period at ſomewhat leſs than half the way between the ground from which we had advanced and the enemy's poſt. Here a continued fire was kept up between the enemy and the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe, under every diſadvantage on our part of a moſt expoſed and confined ſituation. The column of Gen. Gravina in the mean time advanced in excellent order, under cover of the hill; the two companies of Piedmonteſe chaſſeurs, with the Neapolitan grenadiers and Spaniſh troops, advancing with a regular progreſs, and well-ſupported fire, towards the left of the enemy's line, whilſt the detachment from Fort Faron, under Col. Count del Porto, recommenced their attack, which they made a real one, inſtead of a mere diverſion, as at firſt intended. At this inſtant the advanced part of Gen. Gravina's column having nearly gained the brow of the hill, I perceived the left of the enemy's line begin to waver, and crowd together, and ordered the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe under my command to ruſh forward, which they did with the utmoſt ſpirit and alacrity, under an heavy and galling fire of the enemy, which, however, was of very ſhort duration, for the whole line of the enemy, with their different corps of reſerve, (400 of their troops having abandoned the redoubt before the concluſion of the action) were thrown into confuſion, and the rout became general. Several were killed in the purſuit; but a very conſiderable number indeed were deſtroyed by preſſing each other over the precipice in their flight; 75 of their dead bodies were collected, without deſcending into the valley to which they fell from the precipice: An officer and 60 priſoners were taken; and by accounts ſince received from deſerters, but one quarter of their original number have rejoined their forces. The moſt moderate calculation, upon the accounts of the priſoners and deſerters, ſtates their numbers to have been from 1800 to 2000 men, all troops of the line, and the flower of La Bar's army. Our loſs has been inconſiderable, compared with the difficulty and hazard of the enterprize. I have to regret the loſs of Lieut. Chevalier Fabar, of the Piedmonteſe chaſſeurs, a gallant, active, and intelligent young officer, who was killed at the commencement of the firſt attack made by my column. The whole army heard with regret, that Gen. Gravina, in the courſe of his able and ſpirited exertions at the head of the Neapolitan grenadiers, received a wound in the leg, which obliged him to retire from the field. I am happy, however, to add, that the wound is not likely to be attended with any ſerious conſequences. His place was ably ſupplied by the courage and conduct of brig. Gen. Chevalier Squierdo and Prince Pignatelli. I in-

close a list of the killed and wounded. The chief loss has fallen upon the column under my command, from the very exposed situation in which the attack was necessarily made, and where the British and Piedmontese troops justified the mutual confidence which each seemed to repose in the steady support of the other. Indeed, Sir, I should do injustice were I to particularise any corps or any nation, where all were so equally meritorious, not only in the intrepid firmness with which the whole of this brave body of men encountered the dangers of a difficult and almost desperate attempt; but for the patient fortitude, also, with which they bore hunger, thirst, and fatigue, the troops having received only a small portion of bread at the time they marched from the town; and being (from the want of necessary supplies at Toulon) without canteens, no officer or soldier had a drop of water to refresh him during the space of twelve hours, in a laborious march up precipices supposed inaccessible, and over rugged rocks, exposed to the heat of a burning sun, reflected strongly by the nature of the ground. I can only say, that the mutual esteem and applause, which the troops of the different nations so strongly manifest towards each other, is the most honourable panegyric that can be bestowed upon them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MULGRAVE, Act. Brig. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the Mountain of Faron, in the attack of Oct. 1.

British—11th reg. 1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing—25 reg. 5 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing—30th reg. 1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded—69 reg. 1 captain, 4 rank and file, wounded. Marines. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 4 rank and file, wounded.—Total, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 24 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Piedmontese.—1 subaltern, 4 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 28 rank and file wounded.

Spanish Infantry.—1 General officer, 4 subalterns, 2 rank and file wounded.

Neapolitan Grenadiers.—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 general, 1 field officer, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 59 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Officer killed. Chev. Fabar, lieutenant of chasseurs.

Officers wounded. Spanish. Gen. Gravina; Don Carlos O'Donnel, Aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Squierdo.—Neapolitan. Second-Lieut. Delbeszo.—Piedmontese. Major commanding chasseurs Chev. St Etienne; Capts. Chev. Grondona and de Torniello; Lieuts. Chev. De Blanc and Chev. Chenitti. British.—Capt. O'Dogherty of 69th reg. Lieut. Carter of Marines.

The following is Gov. Elphinstone's letter to Lord Mulgrave.

MY LORD, *La Malgue, Oct. 4.*

In conformity to the plan fixed on for our joint operations, I went up to fort Faron, and, by shewing the head of different columns of the troops, kept the enemy constantly jealous of an immediate attack on the right, and kept up a well-directed fire from three twelve pounders on the redoubt: But it was not only my own opinion, but that of all the officers commanding corps, that a direct attack in a work so situated and full of men was impracticable; I therefore ordered four parties of sixty men each, to be ready to climb up the hill the moment Gen. Gravina and your Lordship should advance on the top of the mountain, and a column of 200 to follow and support them, without firing until they should arrive at the summit, and a party to turn the hill lower down on the right, to cut off or impede the retreat, and all the guns of the fort to fire about fifty yards in front of the troops, and to stop the moment I should make a signal. This plan was admirably executed, and, I hope, produced the best effect; Conde del Peretta, Colonel of the regiment of Majorca, distinguished himself much in conducting the attack. Capts. Torriano of the 30th, and Beresford of the 69th, had infinite merit for the intrepid manner they led their men up an almost inaccessible mountain, under a severe fire. The commandant of the Neapolitan troops, and Major Heustein of the regiment of Royal Louis, were not less distinguished on this occasion, and the whole behaved with exemplary firmness. Lieut. Alexander of the navy, and Capt. Dexter of the marines, performed most material services by the well-directed fire from guns on the enemy's troops and works.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Whitehall, Nov. 15. By letters from Lord Hood and Lord Mulgrave, to Mr Dun-

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das, dated Toulon, Oct. 24. and 27. it appears, that Lt-Gen. O'Haro, appointed by his Majesty governor of that garrison, had arrived on the last-mentioned day from Gibraltar. It also appears that the first battalion of the royals, the 18th regiment, and a battalion of the royal artillery, had arrived at Toulon with Gen. O'Haro, and that no event of consequence had occurred.

That intelligence had been received of the capture of Lyons, from which it was expected that the enemy would receive considerable reinforcements.

Lord Mulgrave, in another letter, dated, Toulon, Oct. 18. writes, that "on the 14th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, I perceived the army of Gen. Carteaux, to the westward of Toulon, to be formed in line, and advancing from the hills towards the redoubt of Malbousquet. The garrison of Toulon (leaving the necessary guards and a small detachment to secure the tranquillity of the town) was marched out, to the number of about 3000 men, to take a defensive position between the redoubts Malbousquet and St Antoine, and behind the Riviere Neuve, a deep and dry canal lying north and south in front of those redoubts." He then states, that through the ardour of a patrole of 70 British and 30 Piedmontese, who were sent out to reconnoitre, and who proceeded farther than ordered, and could not be restrained by their officers, the party was brought into some danger, but having been supported, the army returned to Toulon at ten at night, with the loss of 40 men killed, wounded, and missing—He further writes, that on the morning of the 15th the unfortunate affair of Cape Le Brun took place, of which the following account is given in Gov. Elphinstone's report to Lord Hood, dated La Malgue, Oct. 16.

"In consequence of the enemy's having repeatedly appeared on the important hill of Cape Brun, which overlooks this fort, and commands a great part of the harbour, I ordered 100 men of the battalion of Royal Louis to be posted there, and on the 14th repaired there, with the engineers, to prepare for its defence; and, after they had marked out the situation of an intended work, I sent a reinforcement of 100 of the regiment of Royal Louis. On the 15th, before day, the report of musquetry was heard, which increased with the light, and induced me to order 100 of the 30th regiment, 100 Neapolitans, 50 Spaniards and the remainder of the Royal Louis to follow me there. By the time I got to the bottom of the hill the fire was become very brisk, and I had some difficulty to get up by the road. The troops from La Malgue were nearly up, by a shorter road through vineyards. I detached Capt. Torriano, of the 30th, to go round the left of the hill, and take the enemy on their right flank. This had the desired effect, and they gave way. On the top of the hill I found the Royal Louis defending themselves gallantly, although hard pressed, but the out posts driven in, and the men in want of cartridges. I advanced with fresh troops, and recovered our out-posts, after an obstinate resistance, and placed Capt. Tomlinson, of the 30th, in the advance, the Neapolitan in the centre, Capt. Torriano on the left, with Royal Louis and the Spanish troops on the right; and it was near an hour before the enemy retired. They were supported by cannon; we had none. I had previously sent an aide-de-camp to La Malgue for cartridges, and to Toulon for support of troops. The enemy, notwithstanding they were greater in force than I expected, did not seem disposed to renew the attack; insomuch that I ordered the workmen to begin the redoubt, visited the posts, and then returned to the fort, for the purpose of hurrying up guns, ammunition, provisions, &c. and repeating my request of men from Toulon. In half an hour after I had left Cape Brun, the whole army of the enemy had advanced under cover of woods, and, supported by artillery, attacked the post on all sides, and carried it in consequence of numbers, notwithstanding a most distinguished resistance. I am sorry to inform that in both affairs, many brave officers and men fell. In the person of Capt. Torriano his Majesty lost one of the most respectable officers in Europe. Were I to enter upon the conduct of the officers and men, I should fail in doing justice to their merit. The 30th regiment did all that men could do; and the battalion of Royal Louis, although only a few days formed, fought with determined valour.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, and 63 rank and file.

Officers. 30th reg. Capt. Torriano killed; Lieut. Hamilton wounded; Lieut. Shewbridge missing. Lieut. Bambridge of

of the royal navy, aid-de-camp to Gov. Elphinſtone, wounded.

Reg. of Royal Louis. Capt. Thomaſſon, Lieut. Simmonet, killed; Capt. Buret, Lieut. D'Arno, wounded; Enſ. Kear made priſoner."

The poſt was ſoon after evacuated by the French, with whom Lord Mulgrave had ſome ſkirmiſhes, and afterwards he returned to Toulon with the loſs of 5 or 6 men.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts were received in England, in the beginning of December, of Cape Nicholas Mole and Jeremie, in the iſland of St Domingo, having ſurrendered to the Britiſh.

Maj-Gen. Williamſon, in a letter dated Jamaica, Oct. 8. to Mr Dundas, writes:

"I informed you, in my letter of Sept. 8. that next day the 13th regiment, the two flank companies of the 49th, and a detachment of artillery, were to ſail, to take poſſeſſion of Jeremie, the propoſitions of capitulation having been accepted.

Comm. Ford, in whoſe praiſe I cannot ſay too much, ſailed with the expedition.

The whole arrived at Jeremie the 19th in the evening; and a deputation was ſent from the council, requeſting the Engliſh colours, that they might be immediately hoiſted; but it was judged beſt to land early next morning, when the whole diſembarked, and the troops were received with the loudeſt acclamation from all ranks.

I mentioned in my letter, that a Monſieur Carles, of the etat major of the Mole, was on board of the Commodore.

After the troops were landed the Commodore ſailed for the Mole, where he arrived the 22d, and ſent M. Carles on ſhore. Next morning a deputation of 20 perſons came on board the Commodore, to inform him, that they wiſhed to accept of the ſame capitulation as Jeremie, which was granted, and the Europa ſailed up the harbour, when fifty marines were landed, under Capt. Robertſon, who took the command of the garriſon. The grenadier company of the 13th regiment from Jeremie arrived the 28th.

It being a place of ſuch importance, and literally the key of St Domingo, I judged it neceſſary to ſtrengthen the garriſon; accordingly Lt-Col. Danſey, with five companies of the 49th regiment, ſailed the 7th, and I ſhall order the remaining three companies to hold themſelves in readineſs for embarkation.

Right. Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

CAPITULATION *propoſed by the Inhabitants of La Grande Anſe (including the quarter at Jeremie) repreſented by M. de Charmilly, poſſeſſed of full powers by a commiſſion from the council of Public Safety of the aforeſaid place, dated Aug.* 18. *and preſented to Maj. Gen. Williamſon, Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica.*

Art. I. The proprietors of St Domingo, deprived of all recourſe to their lawful Sovereign to deliver them from the tyranny under which they now groan, implore the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, and take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to him; and ſupplicate him to take their colony under his protection, and to treat them as good and faithful ſubjects till a general peace; at which period they ſhall be finally ſubjected to the terms then agreed upon between his Britannic Majeſty, the government of France, and the allied powers, with reſpect to the ſovereignty of St Domingo.—Anſ. Granted.

2. Till tranquillity is reſtored at St Domingo, the governor appointed by his Britannic Majeſty ſhall direct what meaſures of ſafety and police he ſhall judge proper.—Granted.

3. No one ſhall be moleſted on account of any anterior diſturbances, except thoſe who have committed murder, or deſtroyed property by fire.—Granted.

4. The Mulattos ſhall have all the privileges enjoyed by thoſe in the Britiſh iſlands.—Granted.

5. If, at the concluſion of the war, the colony remains under the ſovereignty of Britain, the laws reſpecting property and civil rights in force before the Revolution in France, ſhall be preſerved: nevertheleſs, till a colonial aſſembly be formed, his Britannic Majeſty ſhall determine proviſionally upon any meaſures for the general good of the colony; but no aſſembly ſhall be called till order is eſtabliſhed; and till that period, his Britannic Majeſty's governor ſhall be aſſiſted in the details of adminiſtration and police by a committee of ſix perſons, which he ſhall chooſe from among the proprietors of the three provinces of the colony.—Granted.

6. In conſequence of the devaſtations by inſurrections, fire, and pillage, there ſhall be granted for the payment of debts

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a ſuſpenſion of ten years from the date of the ſurrender; and the ſuſpenſion of intereſt upon the ſame ſhall begin from Aug 1791, and terminate at the expiration of the ten years above mentioned for the payment of debts; but ſums due to minors by their guardians, or to abſent planters by thoſe who manage their property, or from one planter to another for the transfer of property, are not to be included in the above ſuſpenſion.—Granted.

7. The duties of importation and exportation upon all European commodities ſhall be the ſame as in the Engliſh colonies.—Granted.

8 The manufacturers of white ſugars ſhall preſerve the right of exporting their clayed ſugars, ſubject to the duties payable in 1789.—Granted.

9. The Catholic religion ſhall be preſerved, but no other mode of evangelic worſhip excluded.—Granted: On condition that ſuch prieſts as have taken the oath preſcribed by the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France ſhall be ſent away, and replaced by others.

10. The local taxes deſtined to acquit the expences of garriſons, and the adminiſtration of the colony, ſhall be aſſeſſed as in 1789, except the alleviations and remittances to be granted to the inhabitants whoſe property has ſuffered by fire, till their poſſeſſions are repaired. An account ſhall be kept by the colony of all ſums advanced by Britain for ſupplying the deficiency of taxes; which deficiency, and the public expences of the colony, (except thoſe of his Majeſty's naval forces deſtined for its protection.) ſhall be defrayed by the colony.—Granted.

11. His Britannic Majeſty's Governor of St Domingo ſhall apply to the Spaniſh government, for reſtitution of the negroes and cattle ſold on the Spaniſh territory by the revolted ſlaves.—Granted.

12. The importation, in American bottoms, of proviſions, cattle, grain, and wood, from the United States ſhall be allowed at St Domingo.—Granted: On condition that the ſhips ſhall have only one deck; and this importation ſhall be allowed only as long as neceſſary for the re-eſtabliſhment or ſubſiſtence of the colony, or until meaſures have been taken for putting it in this reſpect in the ſame footing as other Engliſh colonies; and an account ſhall be kept of the veſſels, with the deſcription of their cargoes, and tranſmitted every three months to the treaſury and one of the ſecretaries of ſtate; and none of ſaid veſſels ſhall be allowed to take in return any production of the colony, except molaſſes and rum.

13. No part of the aforeſaid conditions ſhall be conſidered as reſtricting the Britiſh parliament from regulating the political government of the colony.—Granted.

The above articles of capitulation are followed in the Gazette, by an addreſs to his Majeſty from the members of the council of ſafety, and by the following letter from Commodore Ford, commander in chief at Jamaica, to the Admiralty, dated on board the Europa, Mole of Cape Nicholas, Sept. 26.

In my letter of the 8th inſtant, I informed their Lordſhips that I was proceeding to Jeremie with a detachment of troops, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Whitelocke of the 13th regiment, to take a poſt at that place in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, agreeable to a capitulation ſigned by Gen. Williamſon and M. Charmilly; and I have the ſatisfaction to add, that the ſquadron arrived there on the evening of the 19th, and that the troops landed the ſubſequent morning, and were received by the inhabitants with every demonſtration of joy and fidelity. No time was loſt in landing the artillery and ſtores, and, as the weather was ſuſpicious, the anchorage bad, and a heavy ſea ſetting in, I judged it beſt to quit the bay in the evening, there being no danger to be apprehended from the naval force of the enemy; and, in order to give Col. Whitelocke an opportunity to ſecure himſelf as ſoon as poſſible, I directed Capt. Rowley, of the Penelope, to take the Iphigenia, Hermione, and Spitfire ſchooner, under his command, and proceed to Bay des Flamands, near St Louis, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and endeavour, by way of a diverſion, to take or deſtroy ſome merchant ſhips that were to remain there during the hurricane months, and I proceeded myſelf, with the Europa, Goelan brig, and Flying Fiſh ſchooner, towards the Mole, with Major Carles, a French officer belonging to the town of the Mole of Cape St Nicholas, who had been captured and carried into Naſſau by a Providence privateer, and afterward ſent by Lord Dunmore to Jamaica, where he arrived the day before the ſquadron ſailed, with letters to the Governor

and

and myſelf. Upon examination of the Major, it appeared that the garriſon and inhabitants would ſurrender to the arms of Great Britain, provided a certain number of troops could be ſent to ſupport them; and it was agreed that I ſhould carry him up in the Europa, to Jeremie, and, when the troops were landed, to ſend him in a flag of truce to the Mole to ſound their diſpoſitions, and then for him to return to Jamaica and fix on the plan; but, as I found at Jeremie that a ſpeedy attack on the Mole was meditated by the civil commiſſaries, I thought it would be moſt conducive to his Majeſty's ſervice to proceed there myſelf, in order to give all poſſible countenance to the miſſion; and, in conſequence, I ſent Major Carles, on the evening of the 21ſt, in the Flying Fiſh ſchooner, to be landed in the night at a certain ſpot, and directed the Goelan to keep between the Flying Fiſh and Europa, to give him ſupport if neceſſary.

Next day, about five P. M. a gun was fired from Preſqu'ile, and, with joy, I diſcovered a private ſignal, which I had previouſly concerted with the French officer; on which I approached the battery as near as poſſible, under the neceſſary precautions, and, about nine o'clock, a boat came off with ſeveral officers belonging to Dillon's regiment, with profeſſions of friendſhip and fidelity to the King of Great Britain; at the ſame time aſſuring me, that unleſs they received immediate ſupport, all would be loſt; that the blacks and mulattoes at Jean Rabel, amounting to eight or ten thouſand, were expected every hour to attack them; that the inhabitants, from ſevere duty and extreme miſery, were divided and relaxed into deſpondency, and in contemplation to fly to America, and that their goods were embarked in the veſſels in the port for that purpoſe; that the troops of the line (through the intrigues of the civil commiſſaries) manifeſted ſtrong ſymptoms to a general mutiny, and that they had ſent 55 mutineers of Dillon's regiment to Charlestown the day before: From theſe circumſtances I evidently ſaw that no time was to be loſt, and I determined, from that moment, to try what could be done with the force of the ſquadron; to which end I ſent the officers on ſhore to get the capitulation ſigned, (it being exactly the ſame with that of Jeremie, with the addition of the laſt article reſpecting the officers and troops of the garriſon), with which they returned ſoon after day light in the morning; and, having publicly accepted it on the quarter-deck, with "Vive le Roi d'Angleterre," and three cheers on each ſide, I proceeded to the anchorage without heſitation, and took poſſeſſion of the town and its dependencies (the pariſh of Bombarde and Platform included) in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, with the marines of the Europa, commanded by Capt. Robinſon, an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit and abilities, and whom I have directed to act as Brevet Major for the preſent, in order to give him ſuperior rank to the late commandant, till Gen. Williamſon make the neceſſary arrangements; holding 200 ſeamen in readineſs to land, if neceſſary, at a moment's warning; and I have the ſatisfaction of informing their Lordſhips, that we are in full poſſeſſion of the fineſt harbour in the Weſt Indies, guarded by batteries incredibly ſtrong.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my approbation of the firm and regular conduct of the officers, ſeamen, and marines of the ſquadron under my command, particularly Captains Gregory and Wolley, whoſe zeal and attention have been unuſually conſpicuous on this occaſion: and I ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the officers and troops of the garriſon if I did not ſtate their merit in having ſo long reſiſted the dangerous principles of the civil commiſſaries, and maintained, with firmneſs and energy, thoſe of a monarchical government, which no perſuaſion could ſhake, or intrigue confound.——I am, &c. JOHN FORD.

Art. 14. referred to in the preceding letter.

"The Staff, the detachment of Royal Artillery, and the ſecond battalion of Dillon, compoſing the garriſon of Cape Nicholas Mole, accept the above conditions, requeſt to continue upon their eſtabliſhments, and to be taken into the pay of Great Britain; and if, at the general peace, the colony of St Domingo ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty, and that the above mentioned French officers cannot by the laws of England, continue in his ſervice, they ſhall in ſuch caſe be entitled to half pay for life.

Done at Cape Nicholas Mole, Sept. 22."

The cannon in the different forts amount to 135, beſides 23 mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition, &c. &c.

Commodore

Commodore Ford, in another letter, dated Oct. 27. ſays:

The Flying Fiſh ſchooner, which I ſent to Col Whitelocke at Jeremie with a requiſition for a ſmall force, returned on the 18th inſt. with the grenadier company of the 13th regiment; and his Majeſty's ſhips Penelope and Iphigenia arrived on the 11th and 12th inſt. from Jamaica with five companies of the 19th regiment, commanded by Lt-Col. Danſey, whom Gov. William ſon has appointed Commandant of this diſtrict. On the arrival of theſe ſhips I was informed of the ſucceſs of the frigates which I had ordered to make a diverſion at Flamand's Bay near St Louis, and incloſe an account of the captures they made (eleven veſſels), though their merchant ſhips, to a conſiderable amount, had eſcaped to Aux Cayes, upon receiving intelligence of the Britiſh troops being landed at Jeremie.

I ſeized, upon my arrival here, a large ſchooner in the ſervice of the Republic, commanded by M. Auquetin, formerly a Lieutenant of the Jupiter; and as ſhe is a very fine veſſel, mounting ten ſix and four pounders, I have taken her into his Majeſty's ſervice; and given the command of her to Lieut. Perkins, an officer of zeal, vigilance, and activity.

We have hitherto remained in ſecurity, but the civil commiſſaries, on receiving accounts that the Mole was in our poſſeſſion, had prepared an expedition to attack it, and had actually proceeded as far as Port au Paix with the Hyæna and ſeveral other armed tranſports and ſmall craft, with all the troops that could be collected, amounting to 5000 or upwards; but the frigates arriving very opportunely from Jamaica, I was enabled to block them up in that port, where they ſtill remain; and, as Mr Sapphonax has in conſequence gone by land to Port au Prince, I am in great hopes that by this means the expedition will be entirely fruſtrated.

Account of Reprizals made by his Majeſty's Ships at L'Iſlet on the 23d, and at Flamand Bay the 29th of September.

At L'Iſlet.

Ship Ceres, 300 tons, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and cocoa.

A Spaniſh brig, 180 tons, with Malaga wines, Spaniſh brandy, and raiſins.

A ſloop, 80 tons, with fuſtick.

A ſchooner, 80 tons, with ſugar, coffee, and cotton.

Flamand Bay.

Ship L'Eole, 800 tons, with ſugar, cotton, indigo, caſh about 3000 l. currency.—Only half laden.

Ship Patriot, 350 tons, with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo.

Brig Le Julien, 220 tons, nearly the ſame cargo.

Sloop Mary, with ſugar, cotton, and molaſſes, under American colours.

Schooner Juan Briton, 80 tons, with cotton, &c.

Schooner Egalité, 50 tons, in baliaſt.

Armed ſchooner Dauphin, 40 tons, ditto.

Barbadoes, Oct. 24. We have now, thank God, got tolerable weather, and this part of the world has once more become healthy again. Never ſince the remembrance of man has there been ſuch deſtruction amongſt the Europeans inhabiting the Weſt India iſlands, as there hath been for theſe laſt ſix months, during which time, the white inhabitants of Grenada, Tobago, St Vincent, and Dominica, have decreaſed one third—and in the months of July, Auguſt, and September, more than three hundred died in the town of Bridgetown alone, which is an amazing mortality indeed. The patient went off generally the third day, and his death was preceded by a bleeding at the noſe and ears—Few Europeans that have come out this year have ſurvived.

AMERICA.

The white flag was hoiſted on Ruſhhill, Philadelphia, Nov. 1. It was the ſignal of health; and, in two days, more than 7000 of the abſentees had returned to the city. The number which had fled was calculated at 20,000. On the 3d, two of the churches, which have no adjoining cemeteries, were opened for divine ſervice; ſeveral ſtores were opened the next day; and after a ſuſpenſion of ſeveral weeks, one of the newſpapers had reſumed its office on the 5th.—Certificates of general convaleſcency had been tranſmitted by Dr Ruſh, and other phyſicians, to New York. The froſt had been very inveterate, ſince the 23d of October, at Philadelphia.—Letters from New York, of a later date, ſtate, that the embargo on veſſels trading to Philadelphia was taken off on Nov. 15.

(For further particulars of this terrible diſtemper, and the reſt of the Hiſtorical Affairs, ſee p. 628.)

ERRATA

Page 516. *column* 2. *line* 20. *for* Edinburgh, *read* Edmonſton,

P. 620. *col.* 2. Take out the 43d, 44th, and 45th lines, and in their place inſert — *Dec.* 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Veitch, widow of the Rev. Mr Andrew Gloag, miniſter of Weſt Calder.

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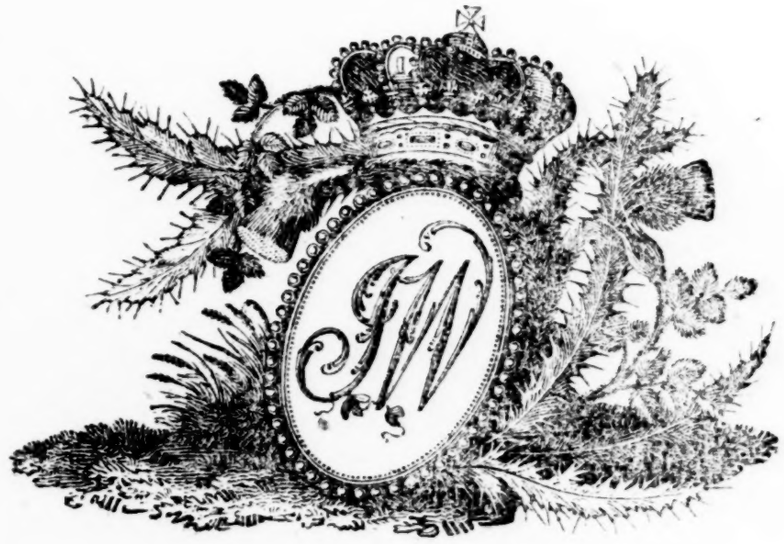

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